The Times-Democrat.

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SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

New Ruler Established by Force of English Arms.

THE HOSTILITIES ARE BRIEF.

The Sultan's Palace Is Bombarded and Burned by British Warships—The Usurper, Said Khalid, Is Driven Out.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 28.—The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded and was soon a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftain, Said Khalid and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, succeeded in escaping to the German consulate, where they sought refuge and will remain under the protection of the German flag.

Rear Admiral Henry Rawson, C. B., in command of the British Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, the British consul general, A. R. Hardine, C. B., after holding a conference, communicated by cable to the government of Great Britain an outline of the situation of affairs here, setting forth that Said Khalid, who seized the palace and proclaimed himself sultan, had been strongly reinforced and positively refused to surrender.

Said Khalid had with him at that time about 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men, including 900 Askaris, who have been trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition and a number of field guns and other pieces of artillery, which were trained on the British warships. The latter were the flagship St. George, the third-class cruiser Philomel, the third-class cruiser Raccoon, and the first-class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush.

During the bombardment the sultan's armed steamer, Glasgow, opened fire on the British warships, but a few well-aimed shells from the heavy guns of the Raccoon and a shot or two from the 4-inch guns of the Sparrow crashed through and through her, silenced her fire in short order and ultimately sank her at her moorings.

Soon after the palace caught fire and the walls and roof were sent flying here and there by the shells of the warships, Said Khalid and Said Sales, the latter being the commander of the usurping sultan's army, escaped with a number of their leading followers through the back part of the palace and hurriedly made their way to the German consulate, where they asked for protection, which was accorded them.

Admiral Rawson, in order to prevent the escape of Said Khalid and his followers to the mainland of Africa, where their presence would undoubtedly have caused trouble with the slave leaders and their adherents, sent detachments of marines, blue-jackets and local Zanzibaris to occupy alll the roads and avenues of escape, thus hemming in the enemy pretty effectively, although many escaped to the mainland and neighboring islands in dhows.

When the insurgents had been compelled to lay down their arms and were securely corralled by the marines and bluejackets, the latter were ordered to try to extinguish the flames in the palace and in the old custom house, which had also been shelled and set on fire, as the insurgents had fortified it and had to be driven from the building. But at noon, in spite of the efforts of the sailors to extinguish the flames, the palace was a mass of blazing ruins, the old custom house was in ashes and a number of other buildings were demolished or set on fire by exploding shells.

No casualties are reported among the British ashore, and though all business naturally is at a standstill, order will be completely restored soon and the foreign residents will be able to return to their residences ashore.

The old palace of Hareem is nothing but a heap of smouldering ruins.

Hamoud Bin Mohammed Bin Said, after having been proclaimed sultan was saluted by the British squadron and was escorted to his own house by Admiral Rawson, Premier Matthews, Mr Basil Cave, the British consul, and a force of marines was stationed about the building. He is a cousin of the late sultan, is over 50 years old and a peaceful anglophile.

Admiral Rawson directed the attack from the flagship St George. The majority of those killed on the sultan's side were Askaris, only a few Arabs [illegible]. The gunboat Thrush really did the greatest execution with her guns during the firing.

No sympathy for Said Khalid and his followers is expressed. It is hoped by the English here that the German consul will surrender the usurper.

It will be a great surprise if the government of Great Britain does not take advantage of the opportunity to abolish Arab rule, suppress slavery and proclaim Zanzibar a British colony.

ADMIRAL MEADE

Being Urged For Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Admiral Richard W. Meade, late of the United States navy, arrived from Europe and left at once by special train for St. Paul to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army. The admiral will be welcomed at the encampment by the National Association of Naval Veterans, who are enthusiastically urging his election as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army to succeed Major Walker of Indiana.

Admiral Meade as commander of Lafayette post of New York city, represents one of the strongest departments east of the Alleghenies. He is a hero of the quarterdeck, of 43 years of continuous service under the flag of the republic to his credit. From 1861 to 1865 he served in the squadrons of the North and South Atlantic, the Upper Mississippi and the West Gulf.

Immediately upon his retirement from the navy last year he joined the ranks of the Grand Army, uniting with Lafayette post. The naval element of the Grand Army has never yet been honored by the selection of a commander-in-chief from its ranks.

ALTGELD'S REPLY.

The Executive of Illinois Replies to Forman's Charges.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Aug. 28.—Governor Altgeld gave out an open letter addressed to ex-Congressman Forman in reply to the recent letter from ex-Congressman Forman to him, making charges against his integrity.

The governor states that Mr. Forman emerged from the brush while he was away from home and made insinuations against him and attacked two dead men.

He terms the letter of Mr. Forman as being made up of malicious, false and slanderous trash, which has been repeatedly published and branded as false and malicious, and does not call for any further notice.

The governor said that Forman wanted the position of commissioner of the Southern penitentiary, Mr. Browning of Duquein applying for Forman, which was refused on account of the governor not having confidence in Forman. This made Forman angry and called forth the letter.

BRYAN AND BUFFALO.

The Democratic Nominee Is Given a Great Demonstration.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Apparently the entire population of Buffalo, the home of Grover Cleveland, turned its footsteps toward Music hall, where Candidate Bryan addressed 4,000 people, as many as could be packed within the four walls, while unnumbered thousands filled the neighboring streets.

The day in Buffalo had been the greatest ovation Mr. Bryan has received in "the enemy's country," and the night meeting which ended attracted almost if not quite as many would-be auditors as the notification in Madison Square Garden.

Upon their arrival from Erie Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were escorted to the Genessee hotel. They were quartered in apartments which had been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland just before the election of the president to his office, and upon the walls of which hung portraits of the president and his wife.

Mr. Bryan was escorted to the hall by the "Cleveland Democracy," the city's oldest party organization, and by ward clubs bearing torches.

Mr. Bryan, who was received tumultuously, struck out boldly with the declaration of his advocacy of free silver. Then he asserted that he stood upon the Chicago platform because he believed in every word of it from beginning to end. Although the orator, almost exhausted by the week's campaigning and the day's travel and reception, was far from being in his best form and spoke with husky tones, he held the audience.

Plan of Club Work

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—The executive committee of the Republican National league met at the Hotel Phister and took up the report on league work which was referred to it by the convention. The plan is to divide the country into districts for the direction of the club campaign and there is to be an executive committee at the head of each district.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standing.

CLUB	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUB	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	72	33	.685	New York	51	57	.472
Cin'nati	69	37	.650	Brooklyn	50	56	.471
Cleveland	64	39	.621	Philadel'a	50	58	.462
Chicago	62	47	.568	Wash'ton	41	63	.394
Pittsburg	58	47	.552	St. Louis	33	73	.311
Boston	58	49	.542	Louisville	27	77	.259

AT BALTIMORE—

										R	H	E
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	1	*	9	17	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	11	0

Batteries—Hoffer and Clark; Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT PHILADELPHIA—

										R	H	E
Philadelphia	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	14	1
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	10	5

Batteries—Carsey and Boyle; Young and Zimmer. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell

AT BOSTON—

							R	H	E
Boston	0	2	0	1	2	2	7	9	1
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4

Batteries—Klobedanz and Bergen; Briggs and Anson. Umpire—Lynch

AT NEW YORK—

										R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	*	7	6	3
St Louis	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Seymour and Wilson; Hart and Murphy. Umpire—Emslie

Second Game—

										R	H	E
New York	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	*	10	13	5
St Louis	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	6

Batteries—Sullivan and Zearfoss; Kissinger and McFarland. Umpire—Emslie

AT WASHINGTON—

										R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	*	7	9	2
Pittsburg	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	2

Batteries—Morton, King and McGuire; Hawley and Sugden. Umpire—Lally.

AT BROOKLYN—

										R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3
Louisville	1	1	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	10	15	0

Batteries—Stein, Kennedy and Burrell; Frazer and Dexter. Umpire—Hurst.

Second Game—

										R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	10	4
Louisville	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	6	8	4

Batteries—Abbey and Burrell; Cunningham and Dexter. Umpire—Hurst.

Western League.

At St Paul—St Paul, 10; Detroit, 5.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 0. Game forfeited in seventh inning to Kansas City

Interstate League.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 10; Jackson, 11.

At Newcastle, Pa—Newcastle, 2; Fort Wayne, 8

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 2; Toledo, 6

Turf Winners.

At New York—Clophus, Salvable, Sue Kittie, Sunny Slope, Sir Francis, Deer Slayer.

At Detroit—Brendon, Lady Juliet, Florence Colville, Thornbush, Belle Boyd, Merry Duke.

At Cincinnati—Twinkle, Suydam, Sir Dilke, Belle of Niles, Banquo

At St. Louis—Ferris, Favorine, Madeline, Whisper, Aquinas, Belvadell.

Weather Indications.

For West Virginia—Fair; northerly winds shifting to easterly.

For Ohio—Fair, light northerly winds, becoming variable

For Indiana—Fair; winds shifting to southerly; warmer.

MANY BLOCKS BURNED.

A Disastrous Fire Sweeps Sault Ste Marie.

LOSS OF BUSINESS HOUSES.

Nearly the Whole Business Portion of Town Is Burned—About Half of $300,000 Loss Is Covered by Insurance.

SAULT STE MARIE, Aug. 28.—This city experienced the worst fire since Aug. 9, 1886, when the whole business portion of the town was nearly burned out. The fire started in North Water street and before it could be gotten under subjection over $300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

Among the burned buildings are the Soo National bank block, which cost $100,000; Chippewa House, Cleveland House, Metzger block, Perry Hotel, postoffice and United States customs office, telephone exchange and a number of wooden structures. The loss is about half covered by insurance.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Gold Standard Democrats of Ohio Meet In Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 28.—The gold standard Democratic state convention was called to order by Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite, who delivered a strong address. John H. Clarke of Youngstown was made chairman and Frank M. Gorman secretary.

The first business transacted was the selection of committees. On motion of Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of seven on resolutions, and the following were named: Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, Thomas Beer of Bucyrus, Julius Dexter of Cincinnati, Henry C. Marshall of Dayton, Henry Apthorp of Ashtabula, William Senn of Sandusky, and Newell Kennan of St. Clairsville.

A. E. Merril of Sandusky made a motion to appoint a committee of five to select delegates and alternates at large for the national convention and electors at large, and the chair named A. E. Merril of Sandusky, R. T. Goulder of Cleveland, H. Van Ness of Cincinnati, H. D. Thompson of Portsmouth and E. W. Tolerton of Toledo.

When the law upon the selection of a party emblem was read it was found that the duty belonged to the convention and after considering the various propopositions it was decided to adopt Chairman Clarke's idea of the hickory tree, which is therefore the official party emblem of the National Democratic party of Ohio.

Judge A. E. Merrill, chairman of the nominating committee, in a lively address then presented the following report of nominations, which was unanimously indorsed:

Delegates-at-large—J. H. Outhwaite, Columbus; George E. Seney, Tiffin; William D. Haines, Fremont; Michael Ryan, Cincinnati.

Alternates-at-large—William H. Handy, Ottawa; Herman Mueller, Zanesville; W. H. Coburn, Toledo; Moses R. Dickey, Cleveland.

Electors-at-large—W. A. Lynch; Canton; W. W. Medary, Columbus.

Delegates to the Indianapolis convention were also selected.

Came Back to His Mother.

LIN GROVE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Thirty-nine years ago George W. Nichols deserted his wife, took his two children and eloped with Miss Alta French, 19. Nothing was ever heard of them until this week, when the older of the two children came back to find his mother, in which he succeeded. He says his father married Miss French at Laporte, Ind., and they then went to Holloway, Mich., where Nichols died three years ago.

Bank Declared Insolvent.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 28.—The state bank commissioners have declared the Bank of National City insolvent and placed C. B. Whittlesey, cashier, in charge. The directors have been ordered to make an assessment of 10 per cent upon the authorized capital of $300,000.

Spirits Told Him to do It.

CONVERSE, Ind., Aug. 28.—James F. Shaw, hermit, suicided by drowning himself in a barrel of water on which he had put a lid with a spring lock so he could not get out in case he changed his mind. He left a note saying the spirits told him to suicide.

The Children Recovered.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 28.—The habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. E. C. Meggenhofen against her husband for the possession of their children was decided in her favor. Dr. Meggenhofen left town to join Mrs. Stine.

Odd Fellows' Home.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 28.—The board of trustees of the proposed Odd Fellows' home at Springfield, O., awarded the contract for the building to R. J. Evans & Sons, of Zanesville, O., at their bid of $57,986.

Sorg May Not Accept.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Aug 28.—Congressman Sorg's private secretary received a message from that gentlemen that he would sail for Europe on Saturday sure. It is believed he will not accept the nomination.

Another Ticket Named.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—The convention of gold Democrats nominated the following state ticket: Governor, J. McD. Trimble of Kansas City; lieutenant governor, A. F. Osterman of St. Louis county; secretary of state, D. N. McIntyre of Audrien county; treasurer, William McWilrath of Chillicothe; auditor, E. R. Porter of Jasper county; attorney general, N. D. Thurmond of Callaway county; railroad commissioner, H. A. Custer of Platte county; judge supreme court, Theodore brace. The convention also selected presidential electors-at-large.

Li Hung Chang Here.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—General Ruger, who has charge of the arrangements for the reception of the Chinese ambassador, Li Hung Chang, said that the United States dispatch boat Dolphin would take himself and staff, the Chinese representatives and all other invited persons down the bay to meet the American line steamer St. Louis. As soon as the custom house officers board the incoming steamer the Dolphin will steam up alongside and the party will go aboard and meet Li Hung Chang.

CAFFERY FOR CHAIRMAN.

The Louisiana Senator Will Preside at Indianapolis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—It is practically settled that Senator Donald Caffery of Louisiana will be the permanent chairman of the National Democratic convention to be held in this city next week. He has been notified of his selection and will arrive here Tuesday next.

The question of temporary chairman is not so certain, but it rests between Bourke Cocuran of New York and Roswell P. Flower of the same state. Mr. Cochran is spoken of for the place, but as he has not yet signified his intention to be present the honor may fall to Governor Flower.

It looks now like there will be about 900 delegates in the convention. Chairman W. D. Bynum said that every state and territory except Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Untah will be represented.

Cashier Taylor Comes Out.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 28.—Cashier G. A. Taylor of the defunct Argentine bank is no longer hiding out in fear of arrest. He went to his home at Turney, Kan., and to a number of friends who visited him signified his intention of remaining in Argentine and helping to straighten out matters.

Jail Execution Delayed.

CADIZ, O., Aug. 28.—The temporary injunction against the construction of the county jail continues until the regular term of circuit court in this county, beginning on Nov 17.

Populist Versus Democrat.

ATLANTA, Aug. 28.—The Fifth district Populist convention met in the state capitol and nominated W. L. Peek of Conyero for congress against Leonidas Livingston, the Democratic candidate.

Duncan Nominated.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28.—Thomas Duncan of Gibson county was nominated for congress in the first district by the Democrats. The Chicago platform was indorsed.

Diphtheria at Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, O., Aug. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oppilile have lost two sons, aged 7 and 11, from diphtheria within a week. There are other cases here.

Musicians Join the Union.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Aug. 28.—The labor union war among musicians was ended by the orchestras of this city and Wellsville joining the union.

Shooting Tournament.

WARREN, O., Aug. 28.—The Warren Gun club will give a sweepstakes trap shooting tournament Sept. 17.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Earned a Neat Bonus.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The Brooklyn on her official trial trip averaged 21.92 knots an hour during a forced draught run of four hours. On a portion of the course seven knots long she was speeded at the rate of 22 9-10 knots an hour. The cruiser by her performance earns a bonus of $350,000 for her builders.

Sold Under Foreclosure.

WATERLOO, Ia., Aug. 28.—Papers were filed here transferring the Cedar Falls and Minnesota railroad to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad company. A trust deed was executed to the United States Trust company of New York for $1,575,000. It was sold under foreclosure.

Woman's Eye Cut Out.

LANCASTER, O., Aug. 28. — Mrs. Thomas G. Dodson, 76, received an ugly wound in the right eye and lost the ball. In removing a hot bottle from the stove with a wet cloth it exploded, and a piece of the glass struck her, cutting the eye out.

No Outstanding Contracts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Concerning the Bloodgood failure a representative of J. D. Slayback says that the cause of the suspension is insolvency. No assignment has been made and the firm has no outstanding contracts on the stock exchange.

Depositors Are Wrothy.

UHRICHSVILLE, O., Aug. 28.—The assignee of the Dennison Deposit bank filed a report showing liabilities to be $115,000. The assets amount to $10,000 less and depositors are wrothy.

Another Date Fixed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Owing to the absence of James J. Corbett from the meeting arranged for at last Monday's conference nothing definite was done as to naming a place of meeting for the Corbett-Sharkey fight. Corbett telephoned that he could not be present at the meeting. It was agreed that a meeting should be held next Monday.

First Venezuelan Brief.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The first part of Venezuela's brief in the boundary dispute between that country and Great Britain was issued.

Why Is It?

That a man insures his house, and store, and merchandise to its full value, although it may burn only partially, and probably will never burn at all?

Why is it that this same man only partially assures his life, although he knows that he won't partially die, and that some day his death is absolutely certain?

Moreover, fire insurance premiums are an expense, a necessary expense, but one which will never be returned unless a fire occurs. A life assurance policy is bound to mature some day.

Send your age to the undersigned and receive an illustration of a policy at your age.

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BABBAGE MACHINE.

A MECHANICAL CALCULATOR THAT COST ENGLAND £17,000.

An Invention That Attracted Wide Attention For Many Years, but Which Was Finally Abandoned as Being of No Practical Use.

Babbage's calculating machine would require a whole volume to do its marvelous history anything like justice. In the year 1819 Babbage really commenced operations by taking a number of wheels on a wheel cutter at Lambeth to have the teeth cut in them. Toward the end of July, 1823, the inventor commenced upon the difference engine, and he worked on it for four years regularly, with the result that, in October, 1827, he had spent £3,475. The very first difference engine made, however, was put together between the year 1820 and June, 1822. It consisted of from six to eight figures. A larger and more perfect machine was afterward commenced in 1823 for the government. The latter was to have six orders of differences, each consisting of about 20 places of figures. It was also intended to print the tables it computed. In 1827 Babbage's wife died, and he was advised to travel on the continent, being in a low state of health. He left the drawings, however, in order that the work might be carried on in his absence, and he also gave his banker instructions to advance £1,000 while he was away. In the beginning of 1829 the government directed the Royal society to inquire into the machine, and the administration also directed that a fireproof building should be constructed in East street, Manchester square, close to Babbage's house, 1 Dorset street, in which it was intended to place the machines when finished. One day early in 1832, finding he could no longer make payments in advance, Babbage informed the engineer in charge of the works that in future he would not pay him until money was received from the treasury. Thereupon the mechanician struck work and dismissed his men. One of these, in receipt of 2 guineas a week, was afterward the famous engineer, Sir J. Whitworth.

Babbage's troubles had just commenced. His best draftsman came to him one day and said he had just received a tempting offer from the French government, whereupon his current employer had to give him a substantial increase of salary in order to retain his services. After the strike of the inventor's men years of delay and anxiety followed, Babbage applying repeatedly to the government for its decision upon the subject, but in vain. Notwithstanding that the difference engine was suspended, this indomitable man still continued his inquiries, and, having discovered principles of far wider extent, he ultimately embodied them in the analytical engine. Both machines can be seen on application at the South Kensington museum. For upward of 20 years Babbage maintained, in his own house and virtually at his own expense, an elaborate establishment for carrying out his views. He died at his London house on Oct. 18, 1871, and Sir Robert Peel admitted to the house of commons, in March, 1843, that, although £17,000 had been spent by the government on the machine, Babbage himself had never received a shilling.

And yet the invention was not wholly valueless. An eminent and wealthy manufacturer of Manchester came to London and saw this machine, and, on inspecting closely, he found mechanical contrivances which he subsequently introduced with the greatest advantage to his own spinning machinery. Of course, even after the machine had been definitely cast adrift by the government, a vast amount of interest was taken in it by the public. Many members of both houses of parliament were very fond of putting puerile questions to the inventor. "Pray, Mr. Babbage," cried one of the ancient dandies, "if you put the wrong figures into the machine would the right answers come out?"

The fame of Babbage's calculating machine spread to the ends of the earth. Count Strzyelecki once told Babbage that the Chinese inquired after it. The guileless Celestials were anxious to know whether the machine could be carried in the pocket. The inventor assured them, however, through his excellency, that "it was essentially an out of pocket machine."

The difference engine was not exhibited in 1851. Its loan was refused to New York and also to the Dublin exhibition of 1847. It was, however, exhibited in the exhibition of 1862, but space for its drawings was refused, and that the authorities had a low opinion of the thing will be evident from the fact that payment of 6 shillings a day for a competent person (formerly Babbage's secretary) to explain the mechanism was refused by the commissioners. General Babbage, the inventor's son, assured me that Wellington, when premier, went to Lambeth to personally inspect the machine, and, having seen it at work—for it is quite perfect in its way—he directed the chancellor of the exchequer to arrange further grants, his idea being that the calculating part should be finished first, in order that there might be something of real value to show to parliament in return for the money of the nation. General Babbage further assures me that when the machine was abandoned it could, in his opinion, have been entirely completed for £500.—Strand Magazine.

Needs Another.

Doctor—No appetite? Then buy a wheel, and you will soon have one.

Patient (a year later)—I've lost my appetite again, doctor.

Doctor—Why, where's your wheel?

Patient—It gave me such an appetite I had to sell it to buy food.—Detroit Free Press.

It is stated by an authority on education that nine-tenths of the world's teachers are women.

A Moorish Legend.

A certain sultan one morning commanded his prime minister to take a census of all the stupid people in his empire and let him have the correct list. The vizier set to work, and at the head of the list, which was a very long one, he placed the name of his sovereign. The latter happened to be in a good humor, and merely inquired how he came to merit that distinction.

"Sire," the minister replied, "I have entered you on the list because only two days ago you intrusted large sums of money, for the alleged purpose of buying horses abroad, to a couple of men who are entire strangers, and who will never come back again."

"Is that your opinion? But suppose they do?"

"Then I will erase your name and place theirs at the head of the list."—Monde Pittoresque.

SEPTEMBER MOON VIEWING.

A Most Poetic Festival In the Little Japanese Island of Miyajima.

They were such kindly village and fisher folk that we soon grew attached to our neighbors, and one old sendo, or boatman, and his sons were our daily companions. They knew where to take us in the morning to see best the beautiful, tangled and rocky shores, sculling the flat bottomed sampan into caves and tunnels and under arched rocks that framed charming pictures, and we never tired floating about the colossal torii, the spell of which was stronger each day. The Miyajima urchins made water carnivals about us, diving and splashing tirelessly for the smallest coins, our sampan surrounded by these lively little brown frogs, with bright, happy faces. On the night of the great September moon viewing the sendo took us far down the shore at sunset, letting us see two of the ten forts of the island's defenses, their portholes and casements masked in foliage, and looking innocently down upon the narrow, tide-swept strait that commands one entrance to Ujina. Incoming junks seemed to reef their sails purposely for us, fishermen cast and drew their nets, and all of picturesque water life showed until dusk.

There was only a little time of darkening grayness and real night before a pale effulgence showed behind the heights, and Ochiku San rose, tangled herself in a pine tree's branches, soared clear for awhile as she turned the whole bay, the temple and the torii to silver, and then, like a true Japanese moon, barred herself across with narrow cloud bands. There were quiet groups and solitary souls muttering under the breath on the hill beside the taiko's hall and looking down upon the temple, which seemed to be truly floating on a full flowing silver sea. Every court was a shining space, and no sound was heard save the distant hand strokes of those praying before the shrines.

From this vision of enchantment we went by shadowy streets to our maple leaf home, where the witchery of moonlight filled the little glen with more of fairyland than ever. At our doorway a little altar table had been placed, and two plates of the rice dumplings, symbolic of abundance and prosperity, and a vase of Lespedeza and the early "autumn weeds," illumined by the flame of a tiny wick laid over the edge of a saucer of oil, were set in silent offerings to Ochiku San. A deer stood back in the shadows, gazing with shining eyes at this eloquent offering, but nothing disturbed the homely altar until dawn showed the saucer burned dry of its oil, and the greatest moon festival of the year was over.—Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore in Century.

Vanessa, Stella and the Dean.

I do not think Swift ever cared for Vanessa, and I much incline to believe that he was never married to Stella. Cadenus had his weak points. He did not disdain to be adored, and Vanessa, poor thing, was vain and flighty. The wildness which she betrays in her letters can scarcely be matched, except in that amazing French mediæval Latin correspondence of the Abbess Heloisa, not to be rendered by any translation I have seen. But, to use the Gallic phrase, she was at the expense of it herself. One is reminded of the line, "Apollo flies and Daphne holds the chase," were it not that Apollo lingered a trifle too long to write verses which he had better have left unwritten. The chase went on for how many years? And how did it end? In despair on the part of Vanessa, in heart break and unwomanly degradation. Yes, it is a sad story, but one must not charge Swift with having acted as a deceiver, unless he was married long ago to another woman. Then, indeed, it will be hard, though not absolutely impossible, to defend him.

None can tell what passed between the dean and Vanessa during their last interview. Scott has given, but upon the merest hearsay, an account of it, which, I suppose, we could all repeat, if called upon, by heart. Yes, but would either of these proud persons have torn down the screen that hid their misery in such a case? Not Swift, we may be sure. And if Vanessa was thunderstruck with the news of a marriage fatal to her, why did she not publish that as well as the poem she held in her possession? The scene is a fine piece of tragedy and will always be told. But, like many another legend, it fades, under close scrutiny, into cloudland.—Contemporary Review.

Equal to It.

Hy Stacks—Say, you, bring me an oyster stew.

Waiter—'Scuse me, sah, but oysters is out of season, sah.

Hy Stacks—Never mind thet—I'll season 'em myself.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A hot bath taken on going to bed, even on a hot night of summer, is a better cure for insomnia than many drugs.

Wyoming has the smallest female population, 21,862; New York the largest, 3,020,960.

A LAWYER HIRED BY THE DAY.

and the Reason He Quit This Job Precisely on Time.

With the name of Rufus Lockwood is recalled to mind one of the most extraordinary geniuses that the state of California ever produced. It is many years now since Lockwood held sway in the courts of San Francisco. He was, in his day, perhaps the best lawyer in the state, and it was only because of his utter indifference to pecuniary matters that he did not leave a large fortune behind him.

Lockwood went at one time to Horace Hawes, a very distinguished lawyer, and the author of the consolidation act which is now in force. Hawes had a reputation for close figuring, and Lockwood knew it. He said, "Mr. Hawes, I'll hire myself to you for one year from date at a salary of $25 a day, payable every night."

"All right," said Hawes, delighted to engage the services of the brightest mind in the state at so low a figure—for the salary was not a great one in those days—and the bargain was sealed. It was 11 o'clock in the morning. But from that time on, it is said, Hawes never missed an opportunity of reminding Lockwood of his bondage. He would say, in the presence of others, "Lockwood, go fetch that book," "Lockwood, do this or that," etc. Lockwood never said a word, but did as he was bidden, and Hawes enjoyed his triumph.

Finally it came to the day when the year's engagement terminated. There was a most important lawsuit on hand, of which Lockwood had made a careful study. No one in the state could possibly have handled it as he did. Well, on the day in question Lockwood stood in court, an array of lawbooks in front of him, and expounded his views in masterly fashion. Suddenly he looked up at the clock and saw that it was the hour of 11. Closing the book from which he was quoting, he turned to Hawes, who was sitting beside him, and said: "Mr. Hawes, a year ago today at this hour I contracted to work for you one year. My time's up, the contract is canceled and I am going."

Thus did he repay his master for the humiliation heaped upon him. Hawes was in the greatest consternation. He could not possibly take up the thread of the case where Lockwood had left it, and he begged and implored him to proceed. But Lockwood remembered, and he turned a deaf ear to all persuasions. He kept his word; the contract had expired.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Square Drink.

But of all the attractive features of this charming spot, Rothenburg, the annual festspiel, celebrating the capture of the town by Tilly during the Thirty Years' war, ranks first. At that time, and indeed until 1803, Rothenburg was a free city, taking an active part in the peasants' war of 1525 and in the Thirty Years' war of the following century. It was in the course of the latter, in 1631, that the celebrated Tilly appeared before Rothenburg and demanded its capitulation. This the citizens refused, with the result that the gallant little town was besieged and taken. Tilly and his generals proceeded to the rathhaus and demanded the municipal keys of the burgomaster. At the same time Tilly imposed a fine of 30,000 thalers and garrisoned the town with his soldiers.

The burgomaster pleaded in vain for some mitigation of the penalty, until the victorious general, after remaining for some time unmoved by his entreaties, conceived the extraordinary notion of offering to restore the freedom of the town on condition that one of the inhabitants should come forward and empty at one draft an immense beaker of wine, containing about 3⅛ liters (over three quarts.) This was an unheard of feat, even in those hard drinking days, and for some time his offer remained unaccepted. The opportunity of freeing the town from a foreign yoke seemed, however, too important to be lost, and accordingly a patriotic citizen named Nusch resolved to attempt the difficult task imposed by the conqueror. As a matter of fact, he drained the beaker at one draft, and, although tradition relates that a severe illness followed the feat, still he saved the town, for Tilly kept his word and restored the independence of Rothenburg.—Chambers' Journal.

A Feature of Phenix.

"I am struck," said a well known traveler the other day, "with a few features in Phenix that mark no other town on the coast. One of them is the custom of posting up black bordered notices of invitations to funerals. I've seen that done in some of the little towns in the gulf states, but nowhere else. I know it's a sort of habit only from a conversation I had with an old timer. He said that about 20 years ago, when the town was new, there were no newspapers, and even later the only vehicle of news was a weekly paper. There was no ice to be had, and burials had to be done quickly, especially in the summer time. The only way to bring the news of the death and funeral to the attention of the public was by means of notices stuck on the posts, and the custom has continued to this date, when no necessity exists."—Arizona Republican.

A Noted Talker.

Dismal stories are told of Lady Hester Stanhope's portentous power of talk. "I," says her hapless doctor, "have sat listening for 8, 10, nay, 12 or 13 hours at a time!" Mr. Way remained from 3 o'clock one afternoon till dawn next morning tete-a-tete with her, and Lady Hester once kept Mr. N. so long in discourse that he fainted away. No wonder Mr. N. soon expressed a wish to return to Europe.—Temple Bar.

Very Dear.

"Aren't the old songs dear?" she asked.

"Yes," he said feelingly, "dear at any price."—Detroit Free Press.

Salvation Army Broker.

A bent and crippled man, about 55 years old, who may be seen in Marden lane almost any day, has a business peculiarly his own. He makes the rounds of the city missions and Salvation Army barracks, where religious revivals are constantly carried on, and purchases the contributions of watches, rings and other jewelry which enthusiasts make in response to appeals for aid for the Christian cause. It is no uncommon thing for converts to strip their fingers of rings and drop the trinkets into the contribution box. Women do this more frequently than men. Diamond eardrops and jeweled hairpins are also contributed. Watches are the donations of male enthusiasts. These contributions were something of a nuisance to the missions, for it was hard to find a market for them till this crippled genius entered the field.—New York Sun.

A POET'S TREASURES.

Eugene Field's Queer Room and Its Store of Strange Things.

Before we go up stairs to Eugene Field's room, the one which holds his choicest treasures, it is necessary to remind you again that he has a child's love of grotesque toys and of barbaric colors and effects. He was especially fond of red. The room in which he died is papered with a fantastic, swirling pattern on a red ground which is absolutely exasperating to those people who prefer soft browns and dull reds. Few persons understand what his idea was in selecting this red paper with its grotesque yet conventional swirl. In Henry B. Fuller's "With the Procession" that author tells about a Chicago woman named Susan Bates, who furnished her whole house magnificently except one little room.

Upon this room she spent a great deal of money and visited many old fashioned stores in order to furnish it like a primitive one she had occupied when a girl in her father's house. Now, this was partly Eugene Field's idea in furnishing his own room. He was fond of grotesque effects, he loved red passionately, and he wanted a reminder of the furnishings of a century ago. Where he found that gorgeous red paper or the old fashioned calico for the red curtain would be difficult to tell, but he had a knack for discovering quaint things which other people pass by without notice. When it is added that the rugs on the floor are also red, perhaps it may be imagined that his room is hideous. But it is not. The long bookcase on one side, the white column in the middle around which are arranged shelves holding Mr. Field's treasures, and a gray screen, repeating, with a slight variation, the same singular swirl that is upon the walls, relieve the eye to such an extent that the effect is harmonious.

As you enter the room you are confronted with two hideous figures. An outlandish Japanese figure is suspended from the wall by one arm. In the other it holds three Japanese gongs fastened together so as to make a loud sound when struck with the red stick. The other is the face of a hobgoblin attached to the headboard of his bedstead. Field pretended that he bought it to fright en away his babies when they insisted upon interrupting him while he was writing, but, like their father, they were so fond of the ludicrous that the strange faces the monster would make when certain strings were pulled only made them laugh, so the intended bugaboo but added to the attractions of the room.

On the shelves one may find a strange collection of quaint bottles of every conceivable shape and size, and Mr. Field hunted many shops for those candelabra which our grandmothers loved—those with glass pendants through which a child may distinguish the seven colors of the rainbow. He also had a queer collection of canes, candlesticks and baby shoes. Not alone the first shoes his own babies wore, with the toes and heels worn out, but wooden shoes and even glass shoes, reminding one of Cinderella's glass slipper. There are also two strange wooden horses, one used by Mr. Toole, the English actor, when he played "The Cricket on the Hearth," and the other, daubed with a few spots of paint, used by Mr. Jefferson in the same play. Neither must one forget Mrs. Hawthorne's ginger jar, nor the ax Mr. Gladstone gave Eugene Field. The ax is suspended above the window.—Mary J. Reid and Henrietta Dexter Field in St. Nicholas.

Ancient Antitoxin.

There is nothing new under the sun, and the originators of antitoxin must be accused of plagiarism. Pliny says that Mithridates, king of Pontus, made himself proof against poisons by gradually accustoming himself to all poisons. This he did by taking a mixture the principal ingredient of which was the blood of the Pontiac duck, which was said to live on poisons. Therefore the blood of an immune animal was used to make another animal immune.

THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE.

Floral Decorations That Go Toward Making Home Attractive.

During the past few years there has been an increasing tendency on the part of those who are possessed of any space at the front of their dwellings to utilize it as much as possible in order to make their homes bright and attractive, and to this end window boxes are used, which for at least six months of the year can be kept gay with flowers. The practice, too, of covering the fronts of houses with climbing plants—especially within the precincts of a town—has much to recommend it, and the plants one may employ for this purpose are so numerous that any one, novice though one may be, having a desire to embellish that spot called "home" may do so at a very small cost and with comparatively little trouble, providing that due consideration is given to variety, time of planting and atmospheric surroundings.

It is beyond question that plants thrive best in a pure atmosphere; hence it is that the gardener in town is under a disadvantage when compared with any one residing in the country. Notwithstanding this drawback and the fact that many live in congested thoroughfares, town dwellings may be made very beautiful with foliage coverings.

For the front of a house, for porticos or for any position where foliage is required there is no plant so eminently fitted for the purpose and none which has achieved such great popularity of recent years as the ampelopsis family, and whether it is seen rambling over some cottage in the country or beautifying some modern residence in a busy city thoroughfare in both instances it is quickly established and adapts itself to its surroundings, even though the atmosphere of the vicinity is not all that is desirable.

There are several varieties of ampelopsis which may be used, but none so largely employed as Ampelopsis veitchii, as, being a somewhat rampant grower, it quickly envelops the space at its disposal, covering frequently from eight to ten feet during a season.

Another great point in its favor lies in the fact that when once planted it needs very little care afterward, the shoots requiring no nailing (as is the case with the ivy, clematis, etc.). The young tendrils which put out from the stems cling so tenaciously to brick or stonework or any rough surface as to make them quite independent of any other support.

The young plants, which can be procured of any florist very cheaply, should be planted early in the season, giving them a start in some nice loamy soil, planting them close up to the wall they are to cover, and gently fastening the shoots so as to give them a fair start.

The foliage, too, of the ampelopsis is neat and does not harbor insects, as do some creepers, and adds greatly to the charm of a dwelling by its beautiful bright green foliage in early summer, which, as the autumn approaches, assumes a delicate brown, changing as the weeks advance to a brilliant red and giving to the walls a wealth of color.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Thread From the Earth to a Star.

Professor Ball, the astronomer royal of Ireland and one of the most popular astronomical writers in Great Britain, has finished a curious calculation on the distance to the nearest of the "fixed stars." The calculation was inspired by a visit to one of the great Lancashire thread factories. The superintendent of one of the factories inspected by the astronomer informed the star gazer that the combined output of the various Lancashire thread factories was 155,000,000 miles of thread per day. Those figures were certainly enough to astonish any one unless it should be an astronomer. Professor Ball has long since passed the point where he expresses surprise at a string of figures which represent even billions of miles. Instead of falling stunned at the thread man's feet he paralyzed the manufacturer of cotton filaments by telling him that if all the factories in Lancashire should work day and night, producing 155,000,000 miles of thread every 12 hours, it would take them 200 years to spin a thread long enough to reach from the earth to the nearest of the fixed stars.—St. Louis Republic.

The Ostrich.

Instead of being a stupid bird, the ostrich is one of the wisest and most wary. About the dwellings of white settlers, who have neither the time nor the inclination to disturb him, he becomes so tame that he unconcernedly mingles with the poultry and milk cows as if he, too, were domesticated. He is always fearful of men on horseback, but is not at all disturbed by the approach of people on foot unless they are followed by dogs. These he greatly fears. On the plains he often associates with the deer or the guanaco, and an alarm of any kind will send them rushing away together.—Forest and Stream.

Bank

President Isaac Lewis of Sabina, Ohio, is highly respected all through that section. He has lived in Clinton Co. 75 years, and has been president of the Sabina Bank 20 years. He gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and what he says is worthy attention. All brain workers find Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiarly adapted to their needs. It makes pure, rich, red blood, and from this comes nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength.

"I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a very good medicine, especially as a blood purifier. It has done me good many times. For several years I suffered greatly with pains of

Neuralgia

in one eye and about my temples, especially at night when I had been having a hard day of physical and mental labor. I took many remedies, but found help only in Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured me of rheumatism, neuralgia and headache. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself a true friend. I also take Hood's Pills to keep my bowels regular, and like the pills very much." ISAAC LEWIS, Sabina, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 5729.

Charles E. Cone, Plaintiff, vs. Eva Imler et al., Defendants. | Allen Probate Court.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Probate Court of Allen County Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1896,

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements situate on Atlantic avenue in the city of Lima, Allen county, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Inlot number twenty-seven hundred and fifty-seven (2757) in Ashton's addition to the city of Lima, Ohio.

Appraised at $700.00.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio.

Lima, Ohio, July 31st, 1896.

Hoagland & Crepe, plaintiff's attorneys

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of A. W. Glovier. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

W. H. LEITE, Assignee.

Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of Andrew C. Gillet. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.

W. H. LEITE, Attorney.

Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Pardon Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Bert Keller, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, has been recommended to the Board by the Warden and Chaplain as worthy of consideration for parole. Said application will be for hearing on and after September 1st, 1896. 8-11-3w

MODERN DRESS.

Its Remoteness From the Happy Effects Demanded by Art.

We are not so quixotical, says the London Telegraph, as to ask sincerity and earnestness from the modern art of dress, which has quite victoriously hidden away the divine outlines of the feminine human form in outrageous "costumes" and confections, utterly destroying folds and drapery, upon the natural grace and value of which in classic days the chief sculptors did not disdain to employ their careful chisels. Imagine Pheidias or Praxiteles today copying a blouse or a divided skirt in a Pentelican marble! Imagine even a Hindoo or a Japanese lady being rather pleased and proud than otherwise that her French bonnet maker had supplied her with geraniums or lilies in dyed muslin which deceived a bee. Apelles, indeed, thought it legitimate praise to hear that the birds came to pick the grapes which he had painted on the archon's wall at Athens, but painting has illusion for its proper object. There is, we repeat, an unmistakable air of reproach and rebuke to modern fashion in this little anecdote of the bee at the London garden party, which warned beauty and youth how artificial they are in the way of becoming, to the point of upsetting the orderly course of things, and making even the bees and butterflies skeptical about flowers. We shall not pursue this line of moralizing nevertheless; in the first place because every line which could be written would but add to the undesired pride and complacency of the artificial flower makers, who will soon, we suppose, offer to supply our gardens and greenhouses, and, in the next, because the strongest representations of reason and of taste are vainly made against the mysterious goddess of fashion. She will go on decreeing what extravagance, what enormity, what barbarism pleases her and her votaries—not ashamed because a honey bee took her false blossoms for true ones, but delighted at the compliment, and bent upon fresh devices to mislead and cajole the world which humbly obeys her mandates.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

he Talk of the City!

's of Interest to Our Readers cause it Refers to Lima People.

It's astonishing how good news will ead. From every ward and street we ar of our people talking about the work- s of the little conqueror. Merit and hon- ble methods receive their just reward, many cases are cropping up that it is st to impossible to investigate them all, t we have taken a few in hand, and give em publicity for the benefit of our read- s. Our representative obtained the fol- wing statement of facts in a personal in- view. They are true in every particular d no stronger evidence can be obtained an home endorsement.

In Mr. L. Van Pelt, residing at No. 121 uth Union street, we have an old resi- nt that has found a relief in Doan's Kid- y Pills that he failed to find in other pre- ripions and medicines.

When interviewed upon the subject, he ade the following statement:

"My kidneys had been out of order, I ink, for two or three years. Backache, zziness and headache convinced me that arose from my kidneys. Then I was oubled with a soreness across my loins at made it very awkward for me to t straight on my feet after I had been nding forward for a little while. Pains om my back would shoot upward to the ase of my shoulders. I had much depres- on from the constant aching in my back, d lacked ambition to carry on the usual outine every day. I got Doan's Kidney lls at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 orth Main street. I have not given them chance, as I did not take them in suffi- ent doses, yet I must say that I have had ore benefit than I ever obtained from any her medicine. They stopped the back- he and soreness. I am still taking them, nd I can recommend them as they have al- ady done me so much good. I pro- nounce them a thoroughly honest kidney medy."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all ealers price 50 cents, mailed by Foster- Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for he United States.

GOLDEN WAND OF TACT.

Absolutely Essential For the Achievement of Social Success.

"My dear girl," writes Ruth Ash- more in response to a girl inquirer in adies' Home Journal, "you fail so- ially because you look uninterested, ou stand off and have a don't care xpression on your face. This drives ould be acquaintances away and sug- gests to a hostess that if you do not care and show it so plainly she need not care o send you cards another time. Society s really based upon the golden rule, and it demands from you not only sym- pathy, but that outcome of the best of sympathy, tact. To be a social success you must learn to say the right things o the right people. Do not talk about flirting widows to a woman in mourn- ng nor of the value of beauty to an aged spinster forced to wear blue glasses. The aged spinster may be a perfect well of learning and wit. You will find this out if you touch her with the golden wand of tact.

Possibly you are nervous and shy. Try to overcome that. Force yourself to say something If you are unfortunate enough to be easily embarrassed, at least get used to the sound of your own voice, and then you will not find your- self screaming from sheer nervousness when you wish to speak low or whis- pering in a husky manner when your words should be distinct. To be a social success you must govern your voice, and usage is the only thing that will make that possible. Do not be afraid to speak of simple things. There is no man too learned not to be interested in that which interests a pretty girl and no woman too old or too world worn not to care about ribbons or flowers, sweet- meats or novels.

Don't Blot Your Letters.

"My eldest daughter tells me," said Mr. Glimmerton, "that it is not good form to blot a letter, and when I ask her what I shall do when I get to the bottom of the page and want to turn to the next, she says I must wait for the ink to dry, though I may, if I wish, save time by addressing the envelope mean- while."

Here, as in usually the case, good form is in accordance with good sense. A blotted page is not uniform in ap- pearance More ink is taken from the lower, the more freshly written part, than from the more nearly dry writing above, and so the writing upon the low- er part of the page is paler and for that reason it is less legible. The blotting may thus be a cause of inconvenience to the recipient of the letter. His taste may be offended by a want of uniform- ity, of harmony in its appearance, and the fact that the letter has been blotted, that the writer has hurried to get through his task, may wound his pride.

So we haven't blot our letters—that is, our private letters—but by common consent the use of blotting paper is still permissible in business correspondence. —New York Sun.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful swellings of the joints and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight- fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhœa Cure affords perfect pro- tection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed. H. F Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Peter Keller is sole agent in Lima for Chase's Barley Malt Whisky. Rich and pure, it is a fine Tonic for the weak and feeble. It strengthens the lungs

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

They Elect a Partial List of Officers in the Morning.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 28.—The supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias con- vened at the usual hour in Pythian Temple and devoted the morning ses- sion to the election of part of the officers of the lodge for the ensuing two years Vice Chancellor Philip P. Colgrove was nominated and elected supreme chan- cellor by acclamation. The rest of the officers elected were as follows:

Supreme vice chancellor Thomas G. Sample of Allegheny, Pa.; supreme master of exchequer, Thomas D. Meares of Wilmington, Del.; supreme master at arms, James Mulson of St. John, N. B.; supreme keeper of records and seals, Dr. R L C White of Nashville; su- preme prelate, Albert Steinhardt of Greenville, Ala.

Thousands of the visiting knights went to Euclid Beach park in the after- noon. The program consisted of prize drills by various crack divisions, music and other amusements.

General Howe of the Ohio brigade tendered a reception to the local com- mittee of arrangements at his headquar- ters in the evening.

The crack Hastings division which has won so many prize drills was enter- tained at luncheon by Supreme Vice Chancellor Phillip T. Colgrove at the Hollenden at noon.

Wanted a Deposit Made.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 28.—W A Faulk, who says he is from Val- ley Falls, Kan., has been arrested on a charge of having written letters to W. S. Stratton, the millionaire mine owner, threatening him with death and the destruction of his property unless he should deposit $1,200 in a certain cave at Divide, near Cripple Creek. Strat- ton turned the letters over to the author- ities, who neatly trapped Faulk in his cabin near the cave.

Glass Factories In No Hurry.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—All the glass factories will be late in starting this fall. The chimney factories, which usually start in August, may not fire up before the end of September, and the green bottle and window glass works will also be fired long after the usual season begins. President W. J. Smith of the Flint Glass Workers' association said the campaign had practically stopped all business

Rejected the Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 28 — Auditor Baldwin of the treasury department has rejected the claim of the North Amer- ican Commercial company for $283,725 for damages alleged to have been sus- tained by it, by reason of the United States having prevented the company from taking any fur seals on the Priby- lof islands in Alaska during the year ended April 1, 1894.

Wall Street Firm Cornered.

NEW YORK, Aug 28.—The failure of the firm of John Bloodgood & Company has been announced. The only surviv- ing member of the firm is John D. Slay- back. The firm has been one of the most prominent in Wall street. Charges have been brought against the head of the firm since his death in connection with his joint trusteeship of the Lottim- er estate.

Large Supply of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The treasury department received a telegram from the subtreasury at New York stating that in addition to $1,500,000 imports of gold coin already reported $2,750,000 has been ordered. Improved terms in New York, the telegram says, warrants the expectation that more will be or- dered soon.

Murder at a Wedding.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28 —During the festi- vities following a colored wedding, Robert Scott, a former lover, insulted the bride, and the groom, George Hall, at once shot him dead. A general fight was then precipitated, in which the bride was dangerously stabbed twice and the groom badly hurt.

Laid Himself Out.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug 28 —Charles H. Heath asked to be allowed to sleep in Trout & Bates' undertaking establish- ment, and in the morning he was found dead in a coffin with a bullet through his heart, having suicided.

Fell From a Barge.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va, Aug 28 — Miss Anne Belle Watson of St. Paul, Minn, who was visiting here, fell from a barge and was drowned

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Aug. 27

New York.

Beef—Family, $8 00@9 00, extra mess, $7 00@ 7 50 packed, $7 50@9 00 Cut meats—Pickled bellies, 4¾@5¾c, pickled shoulders, 3¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c Lard—Western steam, $4 72½ Pork—Old mess, $7 25@8 00 family, $9 25@10 00, short clear, $8 75@10 00

Butter—Western dairy, 8½@12c; creamery, 14½@16c; do factory, 7@10c, Elgins, 16c; imi- tation creamery, 9½@13c Cheese—State large, 6¼@7½c; small, 6¾@7½c; part skims, 2@5c, full skims, 2@2½c Eggs—State and Pennsyl vania, 12 @15c; western fresh 13@14c

Wheat — 68½c Corn — 38½c Rye — 46½ @46c. Oats—30½c

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best beeves, $3 10@4 30; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 75; mixed cows and bulls, $1 25@3 00; Texans, $2 40@3 25, western, $2 70@3 85

Hogs—Light, $3 20@3 50; rough packing and shipping, $3 55@3 75; mixed and butchers', $3 60@3 40; heavy packing and shipping, $3 55 @3 20, pigs, $2 25@3 25.

Sheep—Natives, $3 00@3 60; western, $3 70@ 4 00; Texans, $3 60@3 70. Lambs—4 00@4 45

Wheat — 55¾c Corn — 29½c. Oats—15½c Rye—31½c

Pittsburg.

Cattle — Prime, $4 40@4 50; fair to good butchers', $4 00@4 25, bulls, cows and stags, $2 00@3 40.

Hogs—Heavy, $3 25@3 35; medium, $3 65@ 3 70; pigs, $3 56

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, $3 50@3 75; common, $2 00@3 00; choice lambs, $5 00@5 35; exports, $3 60@3 80

Buffalo.

Cattle—None on sale.

Hogs—Yorkers, $3 80@3 90; roughs, common to good, $2 00@3 20; mediums and heavies, $3 60@3 60, pigs, $3 85@3 90

Sheep and lambs—Extras, $3 85; good prime, $3 25@3 75, common, $1 50@3 25; choice lambs, $5 75@5 90 Veal calves, $5 65@6 40

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No 2 red, 69@69c Corn—No 2 mixed, 34 @34½c Oats—No. 2 mixed, 18c. Rye— No 2, 46½c

Lard—$3 20 Bulk meats—$3 37½ Bacon— $4 37½

Hogs—$3 50@3 50, Cattle—$2 25@4 25. Sheep —$1 50@3 85 Lambs $2 75@5 00

Toledo.

Wheat — 63c. Corn — No. 2 mixed, 31c. Oats—No 2 white, 16c. Rye—38½c. Clover- seed—$4 15.

Rules For Spelling.

There are some people to whom the difficulties presented by orthography ap- pear absolutely unconquerable beyond a certain point. Whatever other facul- ties they may possess, they were not born to spell.

"I know people have all kinds of methods for learning to spell according as they should," said Captain Saunders to a summer resident of Saltville who had been assisting him in the composi- tion of a business letter. "I've heard 'em tell of the rules and regulations times enough, but they don't help me a mite. There's only just one rule I've got to go by."

"What is that, Captain Saunders?" asked his visitor.

"Words of one syllable I go by the sound," said Captain Saunders, cheer- fully setting forth his system; "words of two syllables I go by guesswork, when I can't get hold of a dictionary, and when it comes to words of three syllables and over I put my trust in Providence!"

"And how does your rule work?" asked his friend, after joining the cap- tain in a hearty laugh.

"Well, ma'am," Captain Saunders responded, instantly growing sober again, "words of one syllable I reckon I get right about half the time; words of two syllables, say about a third, maybe. And as for three syllables and over, without the dictionary, why, I ain't distrusting Providence, you under- stand, ma'am, but from what I gather I've about come to the conclusion that the Lord calculates to have some poor spelling done and is willing Jabez Saunders should take his turn at it."— Youth's Companion.

Filed Her Milky White Teeth.

Busuk's long black hair had to be done up in a marvelous chignon on the top of her head. First her maids washed it beautifully clean with the juice of the lime and the lather of the soap nut. Then it was combed and brushed until every hair glistened like ebony. Next it was twisted up and stuck full of the quaint golden and tortoise shell bod- kins, with here and there a spray of jasmine and chumpaka.

Busuk's milky white teeth had to be filed off more than a fourth. She put her head down on the lap of the woman and closed her eyes tight to keep back the hot tears that would fall, but after the pain was over and her teeth were blackened she looked in the mirror at her swollen gums and thought that she could chew the betel nut from the box her mother had given her.

The palms of her hands and the nails of her fingers and toes were painted red with henna and the lids of her eyes touched up with antimony. When all was finished, they led her out into the great room, which was decorated with mars of colored palm, masses of sweet smelling flowers and maidenhair fern. There they placed her in the chair of state to receive her relatives and friends. —Rounseville Wildman in Overland.

When Sovereigns Meet.

The innumerable banquets which are offered to the royal persons on every oc- casion are exact emblems of the many valuable and pleasant days which are, at their instigation and by their com- mand, wasted in senseless formula. Once, when costume was beautiful, pag- eantry was so also, and ceremonial was so also; but now both are unsightly and grotesque. Two bearded men in helmets, or caps, kiss each other on a railway footboard. Old ladies in water- proof cloaks toddle through two lines of policemen. A fat gentleman, in a round hat, with a cigar in his mouth, walks over a piece of red carpet, nodding to a bending human hedge of supple spines. Faces beam inanely; throngs outside the station doors cheer, they know not why. Troops are massed in readiness, for no- where are these personages safe from attempts upon their lives. The whole thing is unlovely, absurd, anomalous, a caricature of what was once both intel- ligible and respectable, but in which there is no longer either prestige or symbolism. Without dignity in its ob- ject loyalty is a mere boneless bundle of wornout robes and dignity perishes at the scream of the railway whistle.— Ouida in Forum.

A Source of Contagion.

It has been proved by abundant inves- tigation that one prolific source of epi- demic diseases is found in the liability of the germs of such diseases to lodge in the mouth around the teeth and gums. A physician examined the teeth of the children of a certain school. He found disease germs present in almost every case. By careful watching he discovered that those children whose teeth were kept cleanest suffered less from epi- demic diseases. The neglected condition of the teeth is, therefore, a common cause of illness. Indeed, if one takes the trouble to observe with what rapidity the tartar and cheesy matter accumulate around the teeth of people who are out of health they will not be long in mak- ing up their minds that a thorough and judicious use of the toothbrush is not very far from a means of grace.—New York Ledger.

Life of a Locomotive.

Some careful experiments which have been made in England prove that the life of a locomotive is about 500,000 train miles—in other words, that a lo- comotive of the latest approved pattern will run 500,000 miles before wearing out so as to be useless. In making this run of a half million miles the firebox will have to be renewed three times, the wheel tires five or six times and the crank axles from three to five times.

In the faces of women who are natu- rally serene and peaceful and of those rendered so by religion there remains an after spring, and later an after summer, the reflex of their most beautiful bloom. —Richter.

The first deposit of silver bullion to be coined was by the Bank of Maryland, July 18, 1791, that institution sending in $80,715,735 in French coins.

HABITS OF SEA LIONS.

Some Facts Concerning These Strange Deep Sea Creatures.

Captain Mullett, says the Cincin- nati Commercial Tribune, gave a re- porter some valuable information concerning the capture and the hab- its of sea lions. "They are the most interesting of animals," said he, "and I believe they can be taught to do almost anything. I have watched their movements for 25 years and have naturally learned something about them. There is one time in the year to go after them, and that is during the breeding season, which begins about the 1st of June and lasts for about three weeks. When that period ends, the males, under the leadership of a chief, go away from the females, and we have nev- er found where they go.

"They come again the next year, and it is curious to see how they ar- range their harems, for the sea lion is polygamous. The old bull who is leader crawls up to a rookery which may contain 200 females. He appears to count them, for he tolls off six or eight of the males which are in his flock, and they take possession. There is much confusion until each male gets his share of the females, but after that all is serene, provided there is no flirting. If there is, there is sure to be a terrific fight. Ordi- narily there is but little trouble.

"It is during this lovemaking pe- riod that I catch my sea lions. The males stay out of the water all the time and do not eat, and the females are not so wary as at other times. We use a small steamer, and, sight- ing a rookery, try to get near it without discovery, which is a hard thing to do. The animals have a sen- tinel who has keen eyes and gives notice of the approach of danger. But we get out of sight in small boats and land.

"Then we cautiously work toward the herd, hiding behind rocks until we get between them and the water at low tide. Each man carries a lasso, and I am, perhaps, the only man who can make a lasso stick for a short time on a sea lion's neck. Their heads are smaller than their necks, and it is very hard to keep the rope there, but I give it a cer- tain twist that holds it until the animal throws up his tail, when one of my assistants deftly lassoes it. Then we have him. My rope slips off, but by that time we have a rope on each flipper. The men with the cage come. We pull the ropes taut and throw the cage over him. By a trick we turn it over and nail on the top. When the tide comes in, the cage, or rather a wooden box made of inch boards placed three inches apart, is floated to the vessel and hoisted on board.

"Of course the sea lion does not submit tamely to capture, and he do not hesitate to fight and to take the offensive. Myself and men have had some very narrow escapes, and it is no unusual thing to get bitten. They are extremely muscular ani- mals, and, though they look clumsy and awkward, can handle themselves surprisingly well even on land. In the water they are quicker than a flash.

"There are some peculiar things about the sea lion and his way of living that few people know about. The females carry their young 365 days, never more, never less, and breed once a year, having one calf. Then, did you know that the sea lion has no tongue? That is true. He swallows his fish whole and always head first. They do not drink water either, though people say I am a liar when I say so. They absorb it through their skin. It was by watch- ing them during the rutting season that I found that they could live for days and weeks out of water."

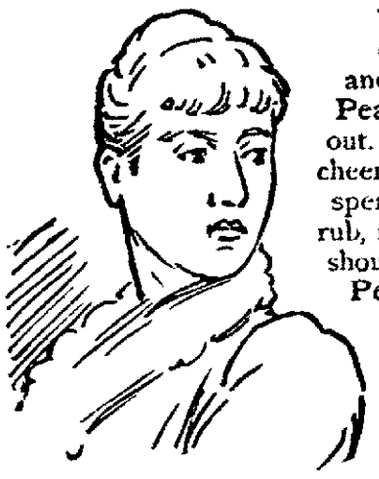
The True "Galloping Dick."

Robbing alone, Hind could afford to despise pedantry Did he meet a traveler who amused his fancy, he would give him the password ("The fiddler's paid," or what not), as though the highway had not its code of morals, and he did not scru- ple, when it served his purpose, to rob the bunglers of his own pro- fession. By this means indeed he raised the standard of the road and warned the incompetent to embrace an easier trade.

While Captain Hind never took a shilling without sweetening his dep- redation with a joke he was, like all humorists, an acute philosopher. "Remember what I tell you," said he to the foolish persons who once at- tempted to rob him, the master thief of England. "Disgrace not your- self for small sums, but aim high and for great ones. The least will bring you to the gallows." There, in three lines, is the theory of thiev- ing, and many a poor devil has leap- ed from the cart to his last dance because he neglected the admirable counsel of the illustrious Hind.— Macmillan's Magazine.

Good, Buxom Girls, Probably.

Our ancestors ate much more meat than we do. In Queen Elizabeth's time her maids of honor were allow- ed three rump steaks for breakfast. Mutton was not so much used as beef, being looked upon as diet rath- er for a fastidious appetite than for a woman in good health.



Look Around

and see the women who are using Pearline. It's easy to pick them out. They're brighter, fresher, more cheerful than the women who have spent twice as much time in the rub, rub, rub, of the old way. Why shouldn't they be? Washing with Pearline is easy.

And look at the clothes that are washed with Pearline. They're brighter, and fresher, too. They haven't been rubbed to pieces on the wash- board. They may be old, but they don't show it. For clothes washed with Pearline last longer.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 411 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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A NEW YORK STREET SHOW.

The Interesting Performance of an Equine Gymnast.

It is the easiest thing in the world for a horse to eat from the ground standing —that is the way it feeds in nature— but a horse that was standing in Nassau street the other day, attached to a de- livery wagon, ate from the ground in a way that interested everybody who saw him.

Straightening out his fore legs in front of him, at an angle of about 45 degrees, something as a dog straightens out his fore legs in stretching, he low- ered his body at the shoulders to about half its usual elevation above the ground. Then he inclined his head downward between his legs until his lips touched the pavement. He didn't need to bend his neck more than half as much as would have been necessary if he had remained standing with his fore legs upright. It was like a feat in gym- nastics.

A crescent shaped crowd gathered in front of the horse, one horn of the cres- cent being on one sidewalk and the other on the other. Somebody put a pear down on the pavement between the horse's feet. Out went his feet and down he lowered his body and then deliber- ately he inclined his head and picked up the pear; and then he straightened up and ate it, all to the great enjoy- ment of the crowd. One man said Bar- num ought to have him, and yet when he straightened up and was standing at rest he was just a good looking horse whom nobody would ever have taken for the prize horse gymnast.

A boy laid down the core of an apple and the horse picked that up as before while the crowd looked on, and present- ly the driver came out of a building and jumped on the seat of the wagon. He saw the crowd, but he didn't let on that he saw it or anything remarkable at all; he simply gathered up the lines and drove off, and then the crowd melted away.—New York Sun.

Nahsty American.

Among my fellow passengers recently on one of these good but very slow ships, the Irrawadie, was a little curly haired English boy who had evidently been brought up in the strictest sect of the aristocracy—an embryonic English- man of the Englishmen.

"Do you speak French, little boy?" said a good lady to him, who was trying to scrape acquaintance with the youth- ful Briton.

"Oh, naow," said the little chap

"Do you speak American?" then ask- ed the lady.

"Oh, naow," he replied, with a still stronger emphasis.

"But wouldn't you like to learn American?" persisted the lady.

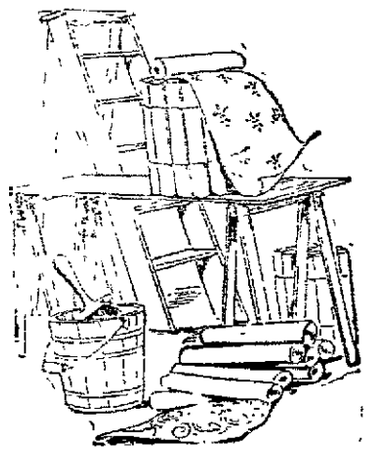
"Oh, naow, thanks," answered this sturdy little patriot. "It is very, very nashty to speak American."—North American Review.

What a man does with his wealth de- pends upon his idea of happiness. Those who draw prizes in life are apt to spend it recklessly, if not viciously, not know- ing that it requires as much talent to spend as to make.—E. P. Whipple.

The Metonic cycle of 19 years, at the end of which each new moon comes back into the same day of the year, was among the most remarkable discoveries of ancient astronomy.

Mr. Labouchere Does Not See.

Clergymen are bywords for their fail- ure in the religious and moral training of their own children, and I really do not see on what ground they should be expected to be more successful with those of other people.—London Truth.



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Cuban Sugar and Tobacco.

The economic collapse of Cuba is re- vealed by a few salient figures. Sugar is the chief article of export, and 60 per cent of the population live on its pro- duction. In 1894 (before the rebellion) the total output of sugar was 1,050,000 tons. This season, up to April 30, only 110,000 tons have been manufactured, and "the total output for the year is estimated at less than 200,000 tons," with good luck. Tobacco, the second great staple of Cuban trade, is in a worse plight than sugar. The normal production is 150,000 bales. "This year will see only 50,000 bales in the mar- ket." In a few weeks the cigar factories in Havana will close their doors, which will throw 50,000 men and women out of work. The value of the exports from Cuba is calculated to have fallen in one year from £12,000,000 to £3,000,000. No wonder merchants are of opinion that Cuba has received her deathblow. —National Review.

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M'KINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

It takes twice as many bushels of wheat and twice as many bushels of corn to pay the farmer's taxes under the single gold standard as it did under the double gold and silver standard.

"Will you," said Bourke Cochran, addressing such horny-handed sons of toil as Chas. S. Fairchild, W. L Trenholm, ex-Governor Flower, A. S. Hewitt, M. E. Ingalls and Cuthwaite, of Ohio, "will you allow your rates of wages to be affected by any man who never has paid any wages at all, if he could get out of it?" "Never! Never!" cried Hewitt, Flower and other workingmen. Of course Cochran's little effort of abuse was directed at Bryan and of course, like all personal abuse in this campaign, it will prove a boomback, for it will attract public attention to the fact that McKinley never has paid wages at all.—(*Cleveland Press Independent.*)

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* digs up a little bit of history, as follows:

"On November 5, 1877 the House passed a bill providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and among those who voted for it were John G. Carlisle, Charles Foster, H. A. Herbert, J. Warren Keifer and William McKinley. The gold standard Republicans, in order to prove that the men who favor free coinage in 1896 are "anarchists" and "repudiators," must show why Allison, McKinley, Carlisle, Herbert and other men who now oppose free coinage were not anarchists and repudiators in 1877. The lapse of a few years cannot change a policy from honesty to dishonesty, from patriotism to anarchy.

Some one would confer a kindness on W. D Davies, who was the orator at the second edition of the Republican "inaugural," if they would tell him that it is a fact that the exports of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1896, were valued at $863,200,387. Of this grand total $228,487,893 were manufactured—26.47 per cent. of the whole. In the whole history of the country its manufacturers have never before been able to participate in the export trade of the country to so large an extent, and for the first time since the formation of the nation the value of the exports of manufactured articles exceeded that of the imports. Those who think the tariff laws are the cause of the present hard times will endeavor to consider these figures That gentleman in his speech Wednesday night fancied he was living in the year 1892 and made his deductions and assertions accordingly.

HOW IS IT IN MEXICO?

The advocates of the single gold standard have taken great delight in pointing to Mexico as a specimen of what a silver standard of money would bring a country to which adopted such system And one of the strongest arguments that has been used upon the subject has been that in that country wages were low This has been entirely a matter of conjecture on the part of those who sought to promulgate such theories None of the persons who advanced that idea had ever been across the Rio Grande river, and drew upon their imaginations for the statements that they made. The following very interesting interview, published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with a gentleman who knows whereof he speaks, gives some facts which disprove the wild and unreliable statements made by the gold bugs·

Colonel G R. Harms, President of the Newport Electric Light company and President of the Sonora Mexican Mining company, dropped into the Gibson House yesterday for lunch.

The *Enquirer* man asked him about the letter written from Laurel, Ind, by a lady school teacher to a gold paper in this city, in which she claimed that Mexican laborers, miners and so on were paid only wages sufficient to keep soul and body together.

"Oh' I suppose," said Colonel Harms, with a smile, "that an American lady school teacher knows all about the wages paid the laborers and miners in the remote mountain regions of Mexico, where an American woman is rarely, if ever seen; but I must say, after years of business experience down there, frequent trips and long sojourns, our observations are diametrically different—altogether opposed in every particular.

"Our pay roll runs $4,900 a month. I have our pay rolls for May, June and July with me, and will let you see for yourself what we actually pay Here they are. We paid our engineers $5 a day; office men, pumping service, $2 per day, blacksmiths, $3 per day: hoisters, $2 per day: watchmen, $2 per day, lumbermen, $2 50 and $3 per day; miners, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and $4 per day. Our ordinary outside common laborers, wheelbarrow men and the like, $1 50 to $2 50 per day

"Living is very cheap We furnish our force with all their supplies, and I will give you samples all through the pay roll, showing what they earned a month and what they had left after paying their living bills.

THE SALARIES

"Here they are—names of the men, what they earned and what they had over at the end of the month:

"Wages earned, $93; living bill, $53.

"Wages earned, $62, living bill, $18.

"Wages earned, $155; living bill, $62.

"Wages earned, $75, living bill, $27.

Wages earned $75 living bill, $23

Wages earned $7[illegible] living bill, $2[illegible]

Wages earned, $57, living bill, $18 50

Wages earned, $124 living bill, $40

Laborers earned $4 living bill, $19

Laborers earned $10 50 living bill, $14 50

Skilled laborer earned $150, living bill, $57

Skilled laborer earned $90, living bill, $53

Skilled laborer earned $105, living bill, $50.

Skilled laborer earned $87, living bill, $45

These are matters of fact, and show you that they live well and have some money left over at the end of every month. In May we paid the laborers by contract so much per foot, and their wages ran along $2 50, $3 24, $3, $2 75, $3 80 and $4 per day

"A fellow named Gordon has been writing articles on Mexican matters, and says the field laborers get only 25 cents a day. That is true in some instances, but their work is light, and the cost of living one-fourth of what it is here I can get farm laborers in my State of New York and over in Campbell county for $10 a month, and they are glad to get it. Then look at the heavy clothing, fuel and high-priced goods of all sorts (high-priced in comparison, I mean) they have to pay for.

"The Mexican laborer gets more for his work than he ever did before, and his dollars buy more. They are contented and happy We pay our smelters $10 a day, and I pay my superior tender $10 a day, or $8 a day American money. The Mexican lives on beans and tortillas mainly. He drinks water, or mezcal when he can get it. We will have a splendid display set upon Fourth street next week, showing the whole process of silver mining, smelting, etc.

"Is there any danger of that 'dumping' and 'deluge of silver' the Republicans and gold Democrats predict if we adopt free silver?"

AN EMPHATIC REPLY.

"Not a bit of it, don't you believe it That is one of their gags and scarecrows, We have a steady, spot market for all the silver we can mine. Here, I will read you a letter from Liverpool soliciting, almost begging for our silver. I have sold much of it to English firms, and great quantities go from Mexico to Great Britain, Germany, China and Japan—steady, spot cash markets When they tell you that Mexican dollars and bullion will be bought up and brought to this country in the event of free coinage here, remind them that Mexico has an export duty on silver, a fact that I have never seen mentioned in any paper. If we adopt free coinage that export duty will be increased sure

"The entire production of silver for the world in 1894 was 167,752,561 fine ounces, and its coin value was $216,892 200. Now suppose that had all been dumped into the United States, it would not have raised the per capita to $8, and all the other nations would have gone without silver for coinage and the fine arts The coin value of the gold production for that year was $180,626,100 So you see they were close together, and silver is used much more in the fine arts than gold The total coin value of the gold production of the world since the discovery of America down to 1894 was $8,582,467,400, that of silver, $10,131,814,100. Those are the latest statistics before me"

This is a campaign of facts and figures, not one of surmises and unwarranted and unsupported assertions, and the cold facts above stated by Colonel Harms will set aright many false ideas which have been advanced by the gold bugs.

In a recent London dispatch the press quotes Lord Liddersdale, ex-Governor of the Bank of England, as expressing the apprehension that we of this country would force England to bimetallism, in the following words·

"If the American people had the courage of conviction and should adopt a double standard of gold and silver, no matter what the value, they would, inside of a year, command the trade of the East Indies, Straits settlements, China and Japan. Unless England should follow suit and adopt a bimetallic standard also, she would, inside of eighteen months, cease to be a factor in the markets of the world"

Notice, U. V. U

There will be a regular meeting next Tuesday evening, Sept 1st, and it is expected that all comrades will be present General Ellis will give us a full account of the national encampment held at Binghampton, N N. Y. The ladies of the W. V. R U will meet with us By order of
S W COON, Col.
MICHAEL SEEPY, Adjutant.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Our Handsome Lattice Plate
Goes with 1 pound of tea Saturday.
2t THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

HE WAS FLIGHTY.

An Eccentric Individual Captured by the West Cairo Marshal

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the marshal of West Cairo arrived in the city with one of the dirtiest specimens of humanity that has been seen in this city for some time The stranger gave his name as Albert Faaring, and said that he was taken to the poor house at Cincinnati when 7 years of age and had remained there until 1877, when he escaped, and evidently had neither a square meal nor a bath since. He was taken before Judge Robb upon a charge of lunacy, this morning, and was found to be very weak minded, but perfectly harmless, and was dismissed.

The West Cairo marshal was notified that there was a crazy colored man in the country near there, but the marshal got the wrong man

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhœa and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B Buffum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co, Pa. says. "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhœa and found it to be a most effective remedy" For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

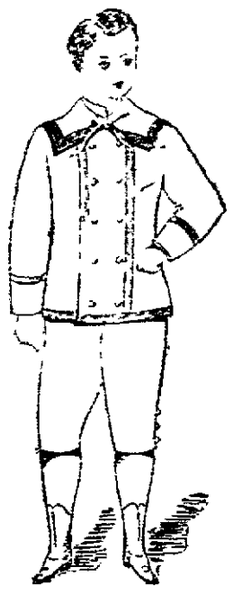
Obituary.

Mary Nettie Bodell was born December 15th, 1877, and died August 21st, 1896, aged 18 years, 8 months and 6 days She was married to John M. Funk at Lafayette, Ohio, on March 30, 1895, by Rev. W. H Thompson She was converted and united with the M. E. church at the age of thirteen, to which church she has been a faithful and constant member member until her death Funeral services were held Sunday, August 23rd, 1896, at the M E. church by Rev. Thos Christopher, assisted by Rev W. H Thompson. Text from 23rd psalm, 4th verse. The remains were interred in the Dunkard cemetery. M. F.

COURT HOUSE NEWS

The commissioners to-day are having a hearing of the Rœder ditch located in Bath township

TO SCHOOL!



Your Boy's will want to look as nice as other boys, when they start to school next week. Our SPECIAL SALE of Boy's School Suits enables you to dress the Boys well, at a very small outlay. See window display.

THE UNION,
Lima's Best and Cheapest Clothing Store.

FREE!

A Columbus Buggy Worth $100

TO BE GIVEN AWAY CHRISTMAS.

Every $1 Purchase Entitles You To a Ticket.

Special Prices on Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Etc.

121 W. High Street, Lima, O.

W. A. GERMANN, Salesman.

THE GREAT ASSIGNEE SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE OWEN FRANCIS STOCK.

They Are Going Like The Proverbial Hot Cake.

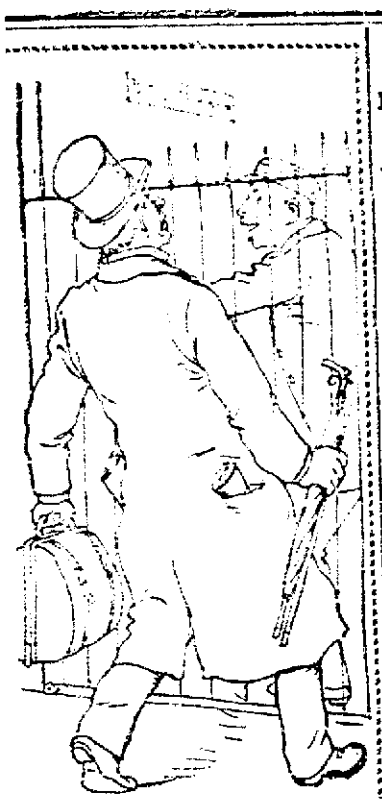
It is out of the question to quote prices. The sacrifice is so great. But the shoes must be seen before the magnitude of the great cut in prices can be comprehended. Prices may look low on papers, but high in fact.

The Goods must be sold.
They must be sold quick.
They must, and will be turned into money.
Good goods are selling lower than wholsale Prices.

W. L. MACKENZIE, ASSIGNEE.

229 N. NORTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



G. A. R.

EXCURSION

RATES

ON ALL

G. A. R. CLOTHING!

And other traveling necessaries at

MICHAEL'S.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio I will offer for sale at public auction, on the

3rd DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896.

1 o'clock p. m., at the east door of the Court house in said County and State, the following described real estate, to-wit: Inlot number nineteen hundred and forty-seven [1947] in Buros' addition to the City of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at $550 00.

Also inlot number sixty-one [61] in the village of Elida, in Allen County, Ohio. Appraised at $500 00.

Also a lot situated in the village of Elida, Allen County, Ohio: The west half of inlot number eight [8] in said village. Appraised at $1 000 00.

Also inlot number nine [9] in said village. Appraised at $600 00.

Also a tract of land described as follows and situate in said county of Allen and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being a part of the northeast fraction of section seven [7], township three [3], south range six [6], east, and more minutely described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number fifty-six [56] in the Village of Elida, thence north four and one-half degrees, west one chain and seventy-eight links to the south west corner of said lot number fifty-six [56], thence north sixty-one and one-half degrees east along the railroad five chains and sixty-six [66] links, thence north two degrees, east one chain and twenty links, thence north one and one-half degrees, east five [5] chains and forty-five links to the northwest corner of lot one hundred and thirteen [113] in said village of Elida, thence south to the north east corner of said lot number fifty six [56], thence west one chain to the place of beginning, containing one and twenty-six hundredths acres, except two town lots next adjoining inlot number one-hundred and thirteen, on the west, now owned by J. T. Morris. Appraised at $100 00.

Terms of sale:—Cash.

STEPHEN D CHITES,
Assignee in Trust for the Benefit of the Creditors of Jasper N. Morris.
Hoagland & Crepe, His Attorneys. 72-5 wks

WANTED

WANTED—A girl at 625 south Main st.

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address G. H. C., TIMES office. 0-31*

GIRL WANTED in a family of three, for general housework. MRS JAMES J. KIELY, 731 west Wayne. 1t

WANTED—Good girl for housework. No washing. Call at once at 217 north west st. 1t*

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 705 south Main street. 2181f

FOR RENT—Front rooms, third, Union block, over Cunningham & Adgate's office. T. T. MITCHELL. 0-31*

Card of Thanks.

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks to my many friends and neighbors for their kindness during the illness and death of my beloved wife. JOHN M. FUNK.

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Barnitz, Pa., occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress. In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said: "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly. We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square

OIL AND GAS NEWS.

No Change in the Price of Crude Petroleum To-day.

What is Being Done in the Orange Oil Field, Near Ada—Boiler Explosion at Jerry City.

The slight increase in the price of Lima and Indiana oil has made local producers hopeful of a greater increase and the market is being closely watched. To-day, however, there was no change, the quotations remaining the same as they were yesterday.

THE ORANGE FIELD.

Wm Battles No. 4 is due this week.

The Sarah Woods No. 2 is practically worthless.

The Young & Ames' McElroy No. 2 is due this week.

The Sun is drilling on its No. 1 Ewing well, Hayl farm.

The Jesse Montgomery No. 7, Ohio lease, has begun drilling.

Well No. 1, C. Kemp farm, near Bluffton, is being rigged up.

Drilling commenced Monday on No. 4, on the Isaac Thomson farm.

The Geo. Rupright well, a long time in drilling, has come to a duster.

The George Rayl No. 5, due last week, was delayed, but came in Monday with a little of each gas and oil.

The Allen Thompson No. 7, together with his other six wells, are doing a tank a day. No. 7 has toned down a good deal.

The Freeman Thompson No. 1 was shot last week and is a fair well. No. 2 is due this week. It has been delayed some.

The Sun Co. have their power at work on the Asa Battle's, jr, farm, and use a natural gas engine with electric spark igniter.

Scott & Co.'s Strahm No. 1 cased last week, and is due to come in this week. It is located on a piece of land east of the old home farm.

The Sun Co. has set the stakes for No. 2, Jesse Crawford farm. No. 1 was drilled 100 feet in the sand and will be pumped before shooting.

No. 4, C. J. Gallant farm, has a fishing job This has been a slow well, as they have been at work there for a month. It is the Ohio Co.'s lease.

The J. W. Kirkbride has the rig up for No. 1 on the Gallant farm, and the stake set for No. 2. No 1 is at the northwest corner and No. 2 will be in the southwest.

ACCIDENT AT JERRY CITY.

A frightful explosion of an oil well boiler happened at Jerry City Wednesday. Harry McCune, the pumper, had been looking after another well, and when he returned to the boiler house discovered steam and water oozing out at every rivet, and the safety valve was stuck. He saw that an explosion could not be averted, and warned his companions to fly, while he mounted a large oil tank and stopped the gas trap to prevent a fire. The boiler cut loose with terrible force, the pump house being blown to atoms, and where the boiler stood a hole was made in the ground ten feet deep. The entire boiler was blown about three hundred feet and through a tank of oil. The pumper escaped without serious injury. The shock was felt for miles. The gas took fire and a terrible fire resulted.

Some years ago when suffering with an uncommonly severe attack of diarrhœa, Mr. W. B Guinnip, of Atco, Pa, received through the mail a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. He says: "I found it to be one of the most effective remedies I ever used. It gave me almost immediate relief. It has no superior and I think no equal. No bad effects follow the use of this remedy. It is pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Children like it. It never fails. It is the most perfect remedy ever produced for bowel complaints." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 Public Square.

Go to Adrian, Mich.,

Via the Lima Northern, Sunday, August 30th. Train leaves Lima at 8:35 a. m., returning leaves Adrian at 4 p. m., arriving Lima at 8:00 p. m. $1 00 round trip. 2 2t

We Will Give You

Five Pudding Pans with 1 pound of tea or 1 pound of baking powder, Saturday.

2t THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

Official Train to St. Paul.

Mart Armstrong Post G. A. R. has arranged with the L. E. & W R. R. for special train from Lima to St. Paul to attend the National encampment. Train will leave Lima at 6 a. m., Monday, Aug. 31st, fare for round trip $13.20. No change of cars between Lima and St. Paul. Call at L. E. & W. ticket office and secure berths in sleeper and chairs in chair car. J. C. BURCH,
71-d-3 w-1 Ticket Agent.

Take an 87 Mile Ride

Over the new line, "The Lima Northern Ry," Sunday, August 30th, to Adrian, Mich., and return. Train leaves Lima at 8:35 a. m, and returning leaves Adrian at 4 p. m. 2 2t

See Our Display

Of fancy plates, nappies and pitchers for 1 pound of tea or one pound of baking powder, Saturday.

2t THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

NERVE AND BLOOD

We have the largest number of bona fide printed Testimonials of any Medicine in the World.

SEE LARGE PAPER.

For twenty-six years prior to May, 1885, I endured the tortures of rheumatism. For sixteen years was partially blind, from effects of neuralgia of the head. Ten years since was stricken with paralysis in the left side, arm and leg. The present is the first winter in sixteen years I have escaped being confined in bed. One year since I was unable to stand alone or even feed myself. After using four boxes of M. I. S. T., I can walk for hours without difficulty; suffer no pain; read without specs and enjoy excellent health at the age of 63 years. REV. THOMAS HENRY,
1922 Eleventh St., Louisville, Ky.

One box of M. I. S. T. cured our ten year old daughter of catarrh of the head, which affected her eyes and throat, rendering her almost blind and speechless. Her sight was restored in two weeks. Discharges from her head were so profuse and offensive that one could hardly remain in her room. For three months she was confined to bed under intense suffering. All physicians pronounced her case hopeless. She is now in good health. MR. AND MRS. H. CALLIS,
448 East Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

I was afflicted with Salt-rheum in one hand and foot, and came very near losing two toes. The case baffled the best medical skill I could command for nine years. Three boxes of M. I. S. T. effected a perfect cure. Address, A. T. HARRELL, Conductor J. M. & I. R. R.
Residence, 272 Spring Street, New Albany, Ind.

No human being ever suffered with Diabetes worse than myself. Five (5) boxes of M. I. S. T. Capsules cured me. ALBERT COOK,
Baggagemaster Bee Line R. R., Indianapolis. Address, Brunswick Hotel.

Rev. Edward W. S. Hammond, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church, says:
"I have used M. I. S. T. for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Flux and Rheumatism. I am well. I have recommended it to hundreds. I never knew it to fail. I consider it the greatest medicine in the world for the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Residence, 642 North Mississippi street, Indianapolis, Ind."

My wife suffered with Kidney Trouble, and at times with pains so severe that her screams could be heard two squares away. The doctors failed to afford her any relief whatever, or do her any good; we gave her up to die. One box of M. I. S. T. Capsules cured her. I consider them worth $2,000 a box. I will answer all letters at my expense.
W. D. WILSON, Agent Erie and North Shore Dispatch,
131 Fletcher Avenue, Indianapolis.

I have been quite an invalid for three years, and so great a sufferer from Female Weakness that I submitted to local treatment from various physicians, but grew worse until I began using M. I. S. T., and I now feel wonderfully well. It is truly an honest Medicine.
MRS. L. CUNNINGHAM,
No. 513 Beaumont Street, St. Paul, Minn.

I suffered with lead poison for twenty-four years. Had fits every week—from eighteen to twenty at a time. Was covered with sores from head to foot; some of them as large as a saucer. Twenty-seven doctors failed to afford me even relief. Twelve boxes of M. I. S. T. in nine months cured me. I will answer all letters at my own expense.
A. M. BLUE,
392 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis.

Since 1873 I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia; for eight years could not ride in a carriage or street cars on account of the jar from the vehicle hurting my stomach. Had to live on the lightest of diets. After taking one box of M. I. S. T. I can eat and drink what I please, and travel as I like with perfect ease. I heartily endorse it.
MARTIN HIGGINS,
2147 Cottage Street, Newburg, Ohio.

For twenty years I was a constant sufferer from Piles and Nervous Headache, one-fourth of that time being unable to attend to business. Four boxes of M. I. S. T. entirely cured me. I heartily endorse it.
D. K. BRINNIN,
367½ Ontario Street, Cleveland, O.

I was troubled with Blood Poison, of the worst form, for nine years, and after receiving treatment from various doctors and using all the known remedies for Blood Poison at their command, I failed to get relief. Am happy to state M. I. S. T. has perfectly restored my health.
C. LANG, 535 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

I consider M. I. S. T. the greatest blood remedy on earth. After using almost every blood remedy I could find for Blood Poison without the slightest benefit, I was induced to try M. I. S. T. Five boxes cured me sound and well. H. A. FITCH,
177 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Being an operator in the Electrical business (incandescent work), my business is that with the process of mercury, and not being careful of myself I allowed it to poison my blood. I at once commenced taking M. I. S. T. and was immediately relieved to my entire satisfaction. I faithfully recommend it to others in my business.
J. EDWARD SHILLIN,
Ontario Street House, Cleveland, O.

No. 2 M.I.S.T. No. 2

I have given personal inspection to the working of M. I. S. T. on the human system, and must say that it entirely meets my professional sanction.
D. H. LOOMIS, M. D.,
Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Philadelphia Medical College.

GREATEST NERVE AND BLOOD TONIC.

BLOOD SPECIFIC--NO SPRING MEDICINE.

Infallible cure for Old and Chronic cases of Rheumatism and Gout, Inflammation of the Bladder and Enlargement of the Prostrate Gland, bad cases of Erysipelas, Cancer and particularly Syphilis and Venereal Diseases--ABSOLUTELY INFALLIBLE--SURE CURE.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

The most powerful INVIGORANT ever produced. Permanently restores mental and physical strength to those weakened by early indiscretions, imparts Youthful Vigor, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the Brain and Nerves, a positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility—PROMPT, SAFE and SURE.

M. I. S. T. No. 2 IS TASTELESS.

Price $1 per Box, or 6 for $5

SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

M. I. S. T. CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Frank Deitrich, N. E. Corner Railroad Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, opp Union Depot, Sole Agt. Allen Co.

THIRTY-SIX EIGHTY,

Is What it Cost Farmer Hartman for Shooting Squirrel.

Yesterday afternoon constable Wm. Miller arrested a farmer named Jason Hartman, who lives near Bluffton, and upon their arrival here he was arraigned before Justice Mowen upon a charge of having violated the State game laws by shooting squirrel. Mr. Hartman pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs, the whole amounting to $36.80. He paid the amount and was released.

G. A. R. Encampment, St. Paul, Minn, Aug. 30th, 31st, and Sept. 1st.

Why take the "official train", when you can take the Chicago & Erie Limited No. 5, leaving Lima at 11:23 a. m. (about six hours after the official train leaves) and reach St. Paul next morning at 7:30. Parties wishing to go on No. 3, leaving Lima at 12:37 at night, can spend a day in Chicago if they wish. Fare for the round trip, $12.20. For any further information regarding trains, limits, and extension of time, apply to
F. C. McCOY,
Ticket Agent.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

NOTES.

Switchman Ward, of the L. E. & W., is laying off.

Brakeman Theo Huber, of the L. E & W, is laying off.

Extra conductor Tom Davis, of the L. E & W., is laying off.

Engine 55, of the L. E & W, is in the shop for a new set of flues.

Engineer Clevenger, of the night pony, is laying off on account of illness.

Engine No. 328, which has been repaired, will be run out for trial Monday.

Conductor Harry Mershon, of the L. E. & W., is running Conductor Peck's car.

General Manager Waldo, of the C., H. & D, came into Lima last evening on No. 3 and left on No. 9.

Yard Clerk A. F. Byers, of the L. E & W., is laying off on account of illness. Otis Diehl is performing his duties in the day yards.

Engineer Lax, of the C., H. & D, who has been suffering with his lungs for some time, will in a short time leave for the west and endeavor to regain his former health.

Machinist Chas. Leist, of the L. E. & W. shops, attended the Odd Fellows picnic at Delphos, yesterday.

General Manager Geo L Bradbury, of the L. E. & W., arrived here in his private car on train 4 yesterday afternoon.

D. G. Edwards, passenger traffic manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, has instructed agents to the effect that when excursion rates of one and one-third fare on certificate plan are authorized it will be understood to apply for adults only; certificates will not be issued in connection with half fares made for children.—General Supt. Turner, of the C., H. & D., and Lowell, of the Monon, are now figuring on a time schedule to meet that the Big Four will put on Sunday between Cincinnati and Chicago, covering the distance in eight hours, and it is said the Pennsylvania company will do likewise.—Many changes have been made in arrangements at the C., H. & D. yards within the past week or two. The force has been reduced to the minimum point, and among the other changes is the abolishing of the office of day yardman.—*Toledo Bee.*

FOR SALE.

These elegant Residence Lots in Waldorf's addition, situated on the high ground on Collett Street, between Spring and Elm Streets.

These are the most desirable Lots in the city, considering their location and price.

Call on

C. H. FOLSOM,
AGENT, HOLMES BLOCK,

And see Plat and make your selection. Price and terms very reasonable.

Notice to G. A. R.

Special meeting of Mart Armstrong Post 202, Saturday, Aug. 29th, 7:30 p. m. Business of importance to be transacted. By order of
O. G. VOGEL, Com.
T. W. DOBBINS, Adjt.

If you are sick nothing invigorates like Dr. Kay's Renovator. Sold by the Harley Pharmacy.

Special Sunday Excursion

To Adrian, Mich., Sunday, Aug. 30th, via the Lima Northern. Train leaves Lima at 8:35 a. m $1 00 to Adrian and return. 2 2t.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE NEW JOAN OF ARC

"SAINT" TERESA URREA AND HER WARS AGAINST MEXICO.

Claims Divine Guidance. The Wonderful Story of a Beautiful Young Shepherdess In the Sierra Madre Mountains and Her Remarkable Powers of Healing.

Teresa Urrea, the beautiful young woman and so called patron saint of the Yaqui Indians, is again in Mexico. This time, as usual, she is giving full exercise to her revolutionary nature and is at the head of several hundred rebellious Indians and Mexicans of the lower classes. She led the advance in the attack which was made several days ago on the town of Nogales, in the northern part of Mexico.

This wonderful woman has been the source of great trouble to the authorities of Guaymas and to the federal government of Mexico. She began her romantic career about four years ago, the scene of her first operations being at her home in the heart of the Sierra Madre range, northwest of Guaymas. She was living the life of a shepherdess, her father being the owner of a small ranch. Her home was in the midst of the Yaqui Indian country and her beautiful face attracted the attention of many a fearless brave.

According to the story of the girl, she became gifted with divine power one day while tending a flock of her father's sheep. She was suddenly put into a trance by a heavenly visitor, and while in that condition revelations were made to her, and she was instructed to go forth and heal the afflicted and lead the common people in a war against the present Mexican government.

Immediately after this revelation had been made to her the girl began practicing her wonderful powers of healing the sick. She performed many apparently miraculous cures, and in a short time her fame had spread into all parts of the Yaqui country and into the remotest districts of the states of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of ignorant Mexicans went on long pilgrimages to see her, and the excitement grew so intense that a large uprising occurred. Mexicans purchased arms and ammunition and were making preparations to follow their so called saint in a revolution when the authorities interposed. A large detachment of soldiers was sent to quell the impending uprising and to make the girl a prisoner. This body of soldiers had a hard time carrying out the programme laid down for them. The followers of the girl massed themselves around her mountain home and defied the soldiers to lay hands on her. The excitement grew rapidly, and several thousand fanatics went to the defense of the saint.

Bloodshed was only averted by an overwhelming force of troops being sent to the assistance of the first detachment, and the girl was forcibly made a prisoner and her followers dispersed. She was taken by an armed escort to Ures and thence brought to Guaymas, where she was placed in prison. Her father was also made captive and was thrown into the same prison with his daughter. The news of the girl's arrest spread rapidly, and in a few days it became known to the governor that a large and desperate force of her followers were on their way from the mountains with the object in view of securing the release of their patron saint. When this fact became known, the excitement became intense, and in order to frustrate the designs of the rescuing party an official notice was served on the girl exiling her from Mexico. She was placed on board of a train, and, accompanied by a strong guard of soldiers, was escorted to the United States border and left in the town of Nogales, A. T. She soon led the Tomochic Indians in another rebellion. Two hundred were killed, but she escaped uninjured and was again exiled.

Santa Teresa then took up her residence in a small town on the Texas side of the river near El Paso and lived a quiet life for several months. In the early part of last summer she set out down the river. In the course of a few weeks she had collected a crowd of several hundred ignorant Mexicans around her, and, accompanied by these followers, she crossed the river into Mexico and proclaimed another revolution against the Mexican government. The soldiers at the frontier posts of Mexico attempted to disperse the mob of fanatics, and a number of sharp skirmishes occurred, each of which resulted in a victory for Santa Teresa, but she finally again met defeat and fled across the border.

A few weeks ago she again disappeared and is now at the head of another army of fanatics who believe she is a saint delegated by divine will to lead them to victory in a war against the Mexican government.—Philadelphia Press.

A New Chicago Race Track Building.

Three hundred men and 150 teams are at work upon a race track just west of Russell, Ills., across the Wisconsin state line, and racing at the new course will begin Aug. 29. The work is in charge of the contractor for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, which corporation, together with two of the largest breweries in Milwaukee, is back of the enterprise. The Ideal Park Racing association will operate the track.

Even Potatoes Have It.

Even the potatoes have caught the 16 to 1 craze. Xerxes Berry, a Mason county (Ky.) farmer, has a large Irish potato on which 16 smaller ones, most of them of good size, were growing. John Melchell has another vegetable freak in the shape of an ear of corn that is an exact counterpart of a human hand. So remarkable is the resemblance that the ear has been preserved in alcohol.

Untimely Expansion.

The Radcliffe college grounds have been enlarged just as big sleeves are going out.—Boston Globe.

The Czar's Cups.

There is a tragic interest attached to the Moscow cups which were part of the Czar's gifts, and the scramble for which brought about the terrible crush and loss of life. The cups are made of white enamel, ornamented with Slavonic tracery design in light blue and red. On one side is the Russian imperial eagle and on the other the initials N. I. (Nicholas Imperator). The Enamel company of Vienna were the manufacturers, and they claim to have turned out 600,000 in two months, an output of 10,000 a day. Although not valuable intrinsically, these cups will be jealously preserved in many a Russian household as a memento of mourning, although they were intended to mark an occasion of a very different character.—Westminster Gazette.

PLANT LIFE AT NIAGARA.

A View of Things Not Seen by Most Visitors at the Great Cataract.

Nature never fails to give us her overtones when she plays her great symphonies any more than do the great composers. We cannot fail to catch the softening and mellowing thus lent to the musical strain, for hearing is involuntary, but we must so often be taught to see what is right before us and our teachers are so few that we not infrequently miss all but the most dazzling part of the outdoor picture. The devotee of field science is never more aware of this than on visiting Niagara falls. Standing a fortnight ago on Prospect point, perhaps the most striking scenic spot in the world, I leaned over the edge of the sheer and partly overhanging wall and looked down, not at the great sheet of water, but at the rocks that continue the gorge northward.

There is often scarcely a handful of soil to the square foot, and sometimes apparently none at all on the face of the great precipice, yet it is clothed with wild plants almost from top to bottom. So hidden are they by the perpendicular wall and the artificial coping above it that many of them are hard to make out, but new discoveries are made at every change of position. The columbine (Aquilegia canadensis) loves the spot so well that its bright red blossoms appear sometimes after they have disappeared from gardens. The plant is the most venturesome and hardy of any there and appears in a rock crevice where nothing else but the bare wall is seen. It is difficult to understand how it subsists or even clings to the wall, but it is content and holds out no hands for sustenance except to the humid air.

One or two wild roses are there, and the wild gooseberry sends up sturdy stems near the top of the wall. A spiræa, probably tomentosa, is at home, and goldenrods (Rhus toxicodendrum) and probably Rhus radicans, as it is everywhere about the falls, and Ampelopsis qwinquefolia. Creepers are rampant, hardly less so than in the woods on Goat island, where the wild grape attains great size and runs freely over the tops of quite tall trees. The wild grape on the edge of the gorge was just setting its crop and showed a luxuriance of bunches that would charm a vineyardist. Bittersweet and Solanum dulcamara are also there. These vines do not venture far down the wall, as they need soil, but they are in the spirit of the place and are seen rising from its base and sometimes making their way far up the moist surface, while the aquilegia and some smaller greenery that it is hard to make out in the distance crop out of every seam and ridge and terrace from base to summit.

It is this acceptance of the wild spirit of Niagara that makes its flora so acceptable. The soil is naturally thin and sterile, so that the effort to turn the river bank on the mainland into a cultivated park is so far indifferently successful, and the ambitious evergreens that were planted on Bath island are all gone. But this makes no difference with the wild plants. They flourish everywhere and are as indifferent to the soil as any but actual air plants can be.

The wildest of our native plants do not yield naturally to cultivation, because they demand atmospheric conditions that cannot be transplanted with them. The result is that they linger awhile out of their native element and then disappear. Let Niagara pretty generally alone and it will never want for flora that is appropriate to it. There is very doubtful need of the forest tree nursery that is made to disfigure a part of Goat island or the thicket of snowberry (Symphoricarpus racemosus) that begins to shut in the drive from Bath island.—Garden and Forest.

Era of Nabonassar.

The era of Nabonassar began with his accession to the throne of Babylon on Wednesday, Feb. 26, B. C. 747. He was the reputed founder of the monarchy of Babylon. The era was famous on account of its being used in astronomy, being that employed by Ptolemy and several other ancient astronomers and chronologists.

A WILDCAT'S SWEETHEART.

She Visited Him In Captivity and Fought the Man That Trapped Him.

On the edge of the great Okefenokee swamp, the tree grown morass that lies in southeastern Georgia, lives a man named Kennon, a Cracker from hair to toes, a raiser of sheep and a hunter. The American Field tells about a scrap he had with a wildcat.

Kennon's flock of sheep offered savory attractions to the swamp wildcats, and the wildcats were restrained by no moral scruples, so it happened that Kennon lost a matter of 50 sheep from time to time, and each additional sheep taken added to his anger. At first the dogs were blamed for the dead and mangled sheep, but a cat track four sizes too large for a house cat settled the question, and a trap set made a prisoner of a tiger cat. The captive was a male, big, ugly and about 3 feet long. Yellow hairs were about his savage mouth, and his ears were white spots on a black ground. No one ventured to feel the muscles of his legs, but they looked hard. The body had a wiry look, and the hips were thick and strong, well fitted for long, quick leaps.

The wildcat was chained up in a shed securely, and the negro that fed him tossed the meat to him from a distance, a rod farther than the cat could reach unless something broke.

In spite of his savageness, in spite of the growls with which he greeted the approach of a human being, and, further, in spite of his captivity he had a faithful sweetheart that dared men, dogs and traps to visit her distressed lover. She came night after night, but made no foray, nor any attempt at one, on the cattle, and she avoided the tempting baits which were put over traps to lure her into captivity like that of her lover. Finding traps and snares unavailable, Kennon put his dogs on her trail one morning and trailed her back into the swamp. Among the brush and scrubs the dogs led their master by a devious course to a knoll rising out of the swamp for half an acre.

Here the sweetheart wildcat was brought to bay, and Kennon is not likely to forget the occasion very soon. He got sight over his gun barrels at the cat in a tree fork, and it wasn't very long before the cat was on the ground, jumping his way. The 30 inches of wildcat hit the 5 feet of man, and the man would have been done for if the several yards of dogs hadn't sailed in and hauled the cat off.

The man got up, the blood dripping off the ends of the rags that had been his clothes a moment before, and by the time he was on his feet the dogs were headed toward home and the wildcat licking her chops five feet from the man. The gun was out of reach, there wasn't a knife in his clothes, he didn't dare to stoop for a club, and things looked more favorable for the big puss than for the man.

Just why a ferocious brute with a man whipped and half killed and the dogs put to flight should hesitate to sail in and finish her enemy is something for men to think about. Kennon looked severely at the cat, and what the cat saw in the man's eye deterred her from attacking him. Kennon fell back with one foot, still keeping his eyes on the cat, and then took a step. He had so taken several steps when the dogs returned. Whipped they had been, but whipped they would not stay. The dogs leaped in, and the man leaped out. The dogs got home that night some time after Kennon arrived. They were somewhat worn; considerable hide was gone and not a little blood. The next day Kennon took his rifle, and, finding the she cat at home, killed her.

She Got the Hot Water.

Two of my lady relatives in the course of a journey to a country house in Galway put up for the night at a rural inn.

On being shown to their bedroom while their dinner was being made ready, they naturally wished to remove from their faces the traces of their dusty drive of 16 miles, so one of them bent over the banisters—there was no bell in the room, of course—and inquired if the servant would be so good as to carry up stairs some hot water.

"Surely, miss," the servant responded from below.

In a few minutes the door of the bedroom was knocked at, and the woman entered, bearing in her hand a tray with two glasses, a saucer of loaf sugar, a lemon, a ladle and a small jug of hot water.

In that district hot water has only one association.—Liverpool Mercury.

The History of Man.

The ecclestiastical authorities divide the history of man into six ages: First, from Adam to Noah; second, from Noah to Abraham; third, from Abraham to David; fourth, from David to the Babylonish captivity; fifth, from the captivity of Judah to the birth of Christ; sixth, from the birth of Christ to the end of the world.

OLD FRIENDS.

There are no friends like old friends
And none so good and true.
We greet them when we meet them
As roses greet the dew.
No other friends are dearer,
Though born of kindred mold,
And while we prize the new ones,
We treasure more the old.

There are no friends like old friends,
Where'er we dwell or roam,
In lands beyond the ocean,
Or near the bounds of home.
And when they smile to gladden,
Or sometimes frown to guide,
We fondly wish those old friends
Were always by our side.

There are no friends like old friends
To help us with the load
That all must bear who journey
O'er life's uneven road.
And when unconquered sorrows
The weary hours invest,
The kindly words of old friends
Are always found the best.

There are no friends like old friends
To calm our frequent fears
When shadows fall and deepen
Through life's declining years.
And when our faltering footsteps
Approach the great divide,
We'll long to meet the old friends
Who wait the other side.
—David Banks Sickles.

PFEIFER'S TRIUMPH.

Pfeifer was a sergeant of marines, a fine, big, soldierly fellow, with a long, tawny mustache and wide open blue eyes that gave his stolid German face a frank, honest look, indicative of his character. It was in his service in the German army, before he left the fatherland for a new home in the "land of the free," that his broad, sturdy shoulders were "set up" in such soldierly fashion. He was a sergeant in the emperor's army, and afterward, when he came out to America and enlisted in the navy, he found service as a Jacky rather distasteful. The brief authority he had had as a sergeant had unfitted him a little for life in the ranks again, and although he was a good seaman and a faithful Jacky he grumbled under his breath once in awhile because the chance of advancement was so small and promotion so slow.

So, when his term was up, Pfeifer did not re-enlist. But he found after a little that he could not keep out of the service, and so he held up his hand beside his bare head and swore again to uphold the constitution and the government of the United States, but this time it was as a member of the marine corps, "a bloomin, jolly soldier and sailor too."

In the marine corps Pfeifer found that his service in the other two arms helped him very much. He was as steady as he was stolid, and as faithful as both. He knew the regulations backward, and all the requirements and duties of every man and officer in the corps. So when his rapid promotion landed him as a sergeant, he slid into the routine of his duties as easily and as smoothly as a seal slips off a basking rock into the sea. After awhile Pfeifer got an assignment to duty which made him very happy. He was detailed to command a detachment of marines on a United States warship under orders to patrol the Bering sea on the lookout for seal poachers.

There are no superfluous officers in the marine corps, and it sometimes happens that a sergeant has command of a small detachment on such duty. Pfeifer was delighted, and the men in his command were put through their drills and work with a thorough exactness which surprised some of them and made them a little inclined to grumble. The sergeant was a strict disciplinarian, and the men felt it, but he was not a martinet and he was enthusiastic for the service, and so the men settled down in the consciousness that Pfeifer was all right.

The warship went on her cruise and came back again, and Pfeifer's men were the pride of his heart. In not the smallest detail had the regulations suffered by their action, and the sergeant was happy as he contemplated the report he would make to his commanding officer. Then the warship was ordered to the Mare island navy yard for extensive repairs.

Now, there is a time honored and glorious custom of saluting the flag when a ship goes out of commission, in which the marines who have seen service on her take the largest part. The officers and the crew go ashore, all but one Jacky. Then the marines are drawn up on the quarter deck, facing the flag which flutters from the staff at the taffrail. The solitary Jacky throws his cap on the deck and stands bareheaded with his hand on the flag halyards, ready at the word of command to haul down the starry symbol of the nation's life and power. As the Jacky goes at his work and the flag begins to sink, the officer in command of the marines shouts:

"Present arms!"

Up go the guns with a rattle and a snap, and until the single Jacky has gathered the glorious flag in his arms to keep it from touching the deck as he hauls it down, every man Jack of the marine stands like a statue, with his eyes fixed on the stars and stripes and his rifle at salute. Then the marines march away. Jacky folds up the flag and tucks it in its berth, and the ship is out of commission.

Pfeifer knew every detail of the process. He could almost have told beforehand the very deck plank on which he would stand when he gave the order to salute the flag. He was all ready for the last order from the captain, but when it came it nearly knocked him down, for it was not the order he had expected. And, worse than that, it was not the proper order. The captain commanded him to take his men ashore, draw them up on the wharf and from that position to salute the flag as it fluttered down for the last time on the warship.

Pfeifer was absolutely astounded. For a minute almost he stood like a man stunned. Then an extraordinary thing happened. The stolid German servant, with whom obedience to orders was as natural and as necessary as the breath of life, broke every tenet and tradition of the regulations and protested at the captain's order. All the training of his years of service deserted him, and the man who, at his captain's command, would have stood his ground to the last gun fire and after that presented arms to death, rebelled when he found that captain breaking the glorious custom of years. It was to him the revolution and the demonstration of the impossible. The whole elaborate fabric he had built out of the traditions of army, navy and marine service came tumbling about his ears. The very foundations of belief were shattered by the single command which showed the sergeant that a captain who did not know his duty was, after all, a possibility. The color went out of Pfeifer's face, and he grew deathly pale. Then he saluted and said:

"But I beg your pardon, sir. It is not the regulation. I should salute from the quarter deck."

If he had received a blow in the face, the captain could not have been more surprised. It was a serious thing, indeed, when Pfeifer protested at an order. But the sergeant's objection was well grounded. It recalled the regulation to the captain, and he knew his order was a mistake. Nevertheless it was his order and he would not reverse it. He hesitated an instant and then:

"You heard the order," he said. "Obey it."

They were standing on the main deck just outside the executive officer's office. The executive was at his desk finishing up the last of his work before going ashore. The window was open, and he heard all that was said by the captain and the sergeant. When he heard the order repeated, the executive looked out of the window. He saw Pfeifer standing, white faced and determined, facing the angry captain. The sergeant breathed in quick, short gasps, and as the executive watched he lifted his hand again in salute and said:

"The moment my men and I are ashore, sir, we are no longer under your command. My superior officer then is the commandant of the marine barracks. If I go ashore, sir, I cannot obey your order to salute the flag, for my duty then is to report at once to my commanding officer."

The captain's face went red and white, and he lost his grip on his temper. His voice rose to an angry shout, and he exclaimed:

"Take your men ashore and salute the flag from the wharf."

Without a word Pfeifer saluted, wheeled on his heel and went away. Presently the bugle summoned the marines to fall in. Pfeifer was at their head. Down the gangplank they marched, and on the wharf they formed up.

"Right face!" shouted the sergeant.

His well drilled men wheeled as one and stood facing the marine barracks.

"Forward, march," commanded Pfeifer, and off the marines of the warship swung to report to the commandant of the barracks, leaving an amazed and angry Jacky standing by the halyards, with no one to salute the flag as he hauled it down.

The captain was furious. He had been defied by a sergeant of the marines, and he meant to make Pfeifer smart for it, but he did not know that the executive had seen and heard it all. Pfeifer did.

Pfeifer went to the marine barracks and reported, but said never a word of the captain's order. His men were not so silent, and the barracks hummed with the story. The men knew there would be a reckoning, and they waited impatiently for the result.

The captain went to the admiral and told his story. The next morning Pfeifer was summoned before the admiral. There the captain confronted him. The captain was still angry. He knew down in the bottom of his heart that he had made a mistake, but he hoped to be able to force his complaint through by bluster, perhaps, if he couldn't make it appear bad enough for Pfeifer by his narration of the sergeant's refusal to obey his orders. So he told his story, and he counted that his word would stand against that of an enlisted man.

Then it was Pfeifer's turn. He gave a simple, straightforward account of what had occurred, and his honest face and soldierly bearing lent it strength. When it was finished, he added:

"And the executive officer was in his office, sir, and he heard all that was said."

"Orderly," said the admiral, "ask the executive officer to come here."

The captain's jaw fell, for he saw that he was caught in a double trap. He had failed to observe the regulations, and after that he had lied about it. He waited uneasily until the executive officer came. The executive's story was as Pfeifer had told it. A scowl came over the face of the admiral.

"You may go, sergeant," he said to Pfeifer, and when the sergeant had saluted and gone the admiral turned upon the captain and exclaimed:

"Captain Allenson, I am ashamed of you, sir. You are the damnedest fool in the United States navy. You are a disgrace to your uniform and the flag and the service. I am amazed and chagrined that you should require to be taught the regulations of your service by a sergeant of marines, and that man not a native of your country. You are a disgrace, sir, and I am ashamed of you."

Pfeifer walked back to his quarters with his head erect and a smile under his long, tawny mustache, but in his heart there was a shade of regret, for he liked the captain, who was a gallant sailor, after all, and besides, although he had triumphed, it was through a disobedience of orders. So the matter never went any farther.—New York Sun.

The First Sapphire.

There is an Indian legend that Brahma, the creator, once committed a sin that he might know the torments of remorse and thus be able to sympathize with mortals. But the moment he had committed it he began repeating the mantras, or prayers of purification, and, in his grief, dropped on the earth a tear, the hottest that ever fell from an eye, and from it was formed the first sapphire.

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HOW SEEDS ARE SPREAD.

e Passing Breezes Carry Minute Plant Producers Long Distances.

It is said that on a visit to the island of Krakatoa, four years after e outburst of the volcano that deroyed every living thing, a traveler found 246 species of plants that ad already found a home there. ssays have treated this fact as idicating the wonderful power of e wind in carrying seeds long disances and of the remarkable conivances in the nature of wings by hich seeds are enabled to be transorted by winds.

Theoretically one might reason at wings are given to seeds to enble them to fly, but when the matter is tested practically the result is surprise. In the case of the linden e seeds which manage to get any onsiderable distance will be found be hollow. The sound, solid seeds re all under the trees, or at most ut a little distance away. The dandelion and similar plants are continally used in illustration. If we atch a dandelion as the breeze oats over the crown of pappus, the eeds are seen to fall a little aside, nd it snaps from its fleecy crown, he latter floating away, leaving the eed behind. If we gather a head nd give it a jar, the pappus does ot separate, and we can see how wkwardly it floats away. It is indeed impossible by reason of the eight for the downy head to carry he seed far away. If one be caught n the wing and cut open, it will be ound usually hollow or imperfect n many pines seeds it will be found hat only the hollow ones are carried any considerable distance. If we are to look for a single purpose only, it would be just as reasonable o conclude that wings were provided in order that the light seeds might be fanned out, that the good seeds might have a better chance to grow.

It is one of the weaknesses of modern scientific philosophy to imagine hat nature has but a single purpose n view in the arrangement of things. Nature is a grand instrument, in which a few things can be made to produce an infinity of harmonious sounds. It is not fair to assume that any arrangement, however peculiar, was provided for any one purpose wholly.

As to the distribution of seeds on islands, the muddy feet of birds, their feathers, and even material for building nests, are more responsible for results than the winds. It would be interesting to know how many of the 246 species had wind loving seeds.—Meehan's Monthly.

Not In the Ark.

Mr. Reynolds is a bright and well preserved old gentleman, but to his little granddaughter Mabel he seems very old indeed. She had been sitting on his knee and looking at him seriously for a long time one day when she asked suddenly:

"Grandpa, were you in the ark?"

"Why, no, my dear," gasped the astonished grandparent.

Mabel's eyes grew large and round with astonishment.

"Then, grandpa," she asked, "why weren't you drowned?" — Pittsburg Bulletin.

Sure to Win.

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TOLD OF A BRIGHT SONGSTER.

The Lark as a Singer, a Gallant Husband and a Savory Bird.

A bird which the Celts call a noble songster, which to French gourmets is savory, and which is of great and perennial interest to naturalists and other bird students is the English lark. Several attempts have been made to introduce it into the United States, but such trials have met with indifferent success. Now and then a lark is seen or a small flock perhaps, but as for any such increase as would make New York city a lark market such as Dieppe, where 1,500,000 larks have been sold in a winter, there has been none.

Some men would rather get their teeth into a lark's breast than hear its sweet, sky high song, but there are others to whom the song is dear. As a singer it is famous, but as an active, thoughtful parent bird it is less known.

The American crow is crafty, avoiding the snares, the guns and traps set for it; the shrike is an imitative bird, calling its prey to it and impaling its victim that it may the easier tear it to pieces; the king bird is a daring fighter, but the lark's intelligence is of a higher order. It is said of the lark that when serious danger menaces its nest it will take one of the young birds on its back, carry it to a place of safety and return to rescue the others. It will also remove its eggs to a new nest because of some imperfection of the old. A story told by the Rev. Robert C. Nightingale is that he has seen larks fill up a nearly empty drinking place—a deep, narrow cup—with pebbles, thus bringing the water to the top, where their bills could easily reach it.

The male lark is a gallant fellow, comparing, in this respect, most favorably with the American Baltimore oriole. It will fly to the rescue of its imperiled mate with a recklessness for its own safety which places it among the leading feathered gentlemen. It is subject to hypnotic influence to a marked degree, inasmuch as a trap which dazzles its eyes is most destructive. This trap consists of a lot of pieces of looking glass stuck on a two inch upright shaft that is made to revolve rapidly in the bright sunlight. The larks come from afar to see the glistening thing and approach close to it, falling down in a sort of hypnotic paroxysm and are then easily taken in the captor's hands.

It is estimated that 100,000 larks an hour pass over Helgoland some nights in migrating time, while bags of 15,000 in a night have been made by trappers. —New York Sun.

If Not For the Cats.

If left to himself, the London sparrow would probably multiply exceedingly, for there is enough waste from every human household to keep at least one pair of sparrows. That would give something like 1,500,000 sparrows to the area of greater London. But these figures do not represent actual facts. The sparrow population is rigorously kept down, not by want of fecundity, for, at the zoo, for instance, where food and shelter abound, the birds seem to breed at all seasons of the year, but by the operations of the natural enemy, that great fact in all wild life which even the progressive London sparrow cannot avoid. The natural enemy in this case is the London cat. If any one will count up the number of houses in his or her knowledge which do not possess a cat, the numbers and ubiquity of the natural enemy will become apparent.

Poor people keep more cats than rich people, so the small houses abound in cats. Rich people's cats, which have large houses as a rule, only catch the sparrows on their own estate, but poor cats have to poach at large, and their ravages among the young sparrows are prodigious. It has been observed that a sparrow killing cat bags, on the average, two young birds a day. No amount of correction seems to prevent their indulgence in this form of sport. They know it is wrong, but it is too fascinating. One young cat of the writer's acquaintance went into a fit after a mild beating for killing young sparrows, and as soon as he recovered went off to catch another. A cat in the same house which was surprised with two naked nestlings in its mouth slipped them underneath a mat on the stairs when it saw its mistress approaching. Nature is too strong for them, and the drawing room pussy seems no more able to resist the taste for sport than the stable cat.—London Spectator.

Trees Prevent Tornadoes.

I do not think that trees in the tornado districts are of especial value as wind breaks, but rather as presenting so many points to discharge the electricity of the atmosphere and clouds. Any green growth is of value in preventing intense heating of the soil, which increases the danger from electric action, if it does not augment its intensity. New England and the east, though favorably situated as regards an abundance of moisture, rarely have soil conditions likely to give the electricity needed for these outbursts. The west, in April, May and early June, is almost bare of green, and the conditions are quite favorable for electric increase and severe discharge. The tornado is a violent manifestation of the thunderstorm, and any method of diminishing the electricity of the air will inevitably diminish the tendency to violent outbursts. The most important thing just now is to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt the electric origin and energy of a tornado. Of course trees should be planted everywhere without waiting for anything. In Michigan forests we have so called windfalls or strips 500 feet wide and five or more miles long where trees are all blown down. The evidence is conclusive that a tornado cannot devastate a very long stretch of forest. I wish the public could be sufficiently interested to demand a thorough and exhaustive study of this remarkable phenomenon, and yet I fear in a month or two the St. Louis calamity will be forgotten and nothing will be done to prevent a repetition of it.—Professor Hazen.

Where the Orleans Princes Lie.

The Chapel of Dreux, in which the Duc de Nemours has been buried, has a peculiar interest for the Orleans family. It was selected in 1778 by the Duc de Penthievre as the burial place of the children whom he had lost, for, out of his large family, only the Duchesse d'Orleans, mother of Louis Philippe, survived. Ten years afterward the Duc de Penthievre was himself buried at Dreux, and his body was hardly cold when the terrorists broke into the royal chapel, desecrated the tombs, flung the contents pell mell into a ditch and destroyed the edifice.

In 1816 the Dowager Duchesse d'Orleans laid the first stone of the new chapel, and the crypt was barely finished when the 2-year-old child of Louis Philippe, Mlle. de Montpensier, was buried in it. There, too, was interred the Duc d'Orleans, for whose loss Louis Philippe was inconsolable, remarking, when he was reminded that he had other children, "Yes, that is true, but I brought him up in order that he might reign after me."

The royal tombs at Dreux are about 38 in number, and the most remarkable is that of the Duchesse d'Orleans, Helena of Mecklenburg, mother of the Comte de Paris, who, being a Protestant, is separated in death from the rest of the family by a grille. Chapu, the sculptor, has represented the duchess extending her hand to her husband across the dividing screen. Everything that can be done to donor the dead has been attempted in this royal chapel, but it will always remain a place of most mournful memories to the members of the house of Orleans and their supporters.—London Telegraph.

Unlucky Proverb.

Temple, the body coachman of Ernest, king of Hanover, is the hero of a number of anecdotes which are told by his majesty's chaplain in a volume of "Reminiscences." One of the most amusing relates to a transaction between Temple and the chaplain.

Temple lost his wife. Of course I, as chaplain, had to perform the funeral ceremony. A few days afterward old Temple, in deep mourning, called upon me. He was very much upset and evidently had something on his mind which he found difficulty in expressing, for he stood a few moments in silence and then turned his hat round and round, looked mournfully into it, brushed it with his hand, and at last got out, through stammering:

"I've called, sir—I've called, sir—as I wish to ask—and don't like to put it off—what I've got to pay you for that 'ere job?"

"Oh," I said, "nothing, of course. I have no fees, Temple; but I remember now I am in your debt, and I must ask you what I am to pay for the two pots of ointment you made for my horse's cracked feet?"

"Bless you, sir, don't mention it!" said Temple. "Nothing, sir, nothing; 'one good turn deserves another' all the world over!"

Thunderstorms at Sea Are Nocturnal.

The greater frequency of thunderstorms in the winter and at night around the coast of Scotland has been shown by Buchan. When thunderstorms occur in New England in winter, they are generally observed along the coast and after nightfall, as has been shown by records of the New England Meteorological society. Now Meinardus of the Deutsche Seewarte at Hamburg, finds even the thunderstorms of the bay of Bengal to have a distinct nocturnal maximum (Annalen der Hydrog., 1895, 506-511). It has been suggested by Grossmann and others that the cause of this contrast with thunderstorms on land probably arises from the dependence of the maritime storms on instability produced by radiation and cooling of the upper surface of cloud sheets, which proceeds best at night, especially in winter nights; while local storms on the land arise from the overheating of lower layers of air close to the hot ground, and this condition has its maximum on summer afternoons.—Science.

On the Abolition of Organ Grinding.

There is to be a rehearsal with four fiddles. I know it. It is a long sonata, and will last, with the necessary repetitions and goings back—"We'll take that passage over again"—for at least an hour. What shall I do? Take my hat and rush out to the noisy street or anywhere. How savagely do I send the organ man flying, but that does me no good. Alas! I have to put up with my musicians next door. Sometimes, indeed, I am congratulated upon my vicinity. "These delightful musical people, and such good music! It must be a constant entertainment for you."

But I have to put up with them. Therefore it is plain that the abolition of the organ could be only the most feeble of alleviations, and that to put up all round is really the only way.—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Opal.

The opal, robbed today of its ancient splendor, is called an unlucky stone. It was so valued at one time that Senator Nonnius preferred to renounce his seat rather than give his opal to Mark Antony. It was valued at 20,000 sesterces, nearly half a million of our money. The opal was said to raise the spirits, preserve cordial relations and by discoloration show whether he was in the presence of friend or foe.

In the Shoestore.

"Those shoes are dreadfully tight. Do you think I can walk in them?"

"Oh, yes, madam, I think on a stretch you could."—Detroit Free Press.

The Chinese have a singularly complicated calendar. Their cycles have 60 years, each year, month and day having its own name, and by combining these the day, month and year are designated.

The bodies of women generally contain a smaller proportion of bone than those of men.

TRAVELING IN CHINA.

The Most Serious Drawback Is the Slowness of Travel.

A journey to Europe is such an everyday affair that people who wish to be looked upon as traveled now turn their attention in other directions. The Ost-Asiatische Lloyd, Shanghai, points out that China is a comparatively new field to the excursionist and thinks the western public will be glad to be informed of the mode of travel and its cost in the Flowery Kingdom. The most serious drawback to a trip through China appears to be the slowness of travel. The Lloyd says:

"There are very few straight roads in China. The actual distance between two commercial centers may be comparatively short, but the roads are so tortuous that traveling requires much time. Thus the distance between Yunnan-fu, the capital of the province of Yunnan, and the Yangtse port of Hakow is, on an average, covered in 80 days. The distance is, as the crow flies, 825 miles, but the traveler goes over twice as much. The distance traveled daily varies, of course, with the character of the country. In southern Yunnan, where horses and sedan chairs are available, 20 to 25 miles per day may be accomplished. A sedan chair with three carriers (one as relief) costs $1 a day. Coolies, carrying 70 to 80 pounds, receive 35 to 40 cents a day. A baggage horse costs 25 to 30 cents a day and carries twice as much as a cooly, but its owner must be paid separately for leading it. Bullocks carry about 150 pounds, but only advance at the rate of 8 to 12 miles a day.

"In Shansi and Shensi two wheeled carts are used; also sedan chairs, carried between two mules. Baggage and merchandise are transported on chairs, which carry 300 pounds each, at a cost of 1½ to 1¾ cents a mile. In the Honan province wheelbarrows are used, small ones at 20 to 25 cents a day; large ones, pushed by two men, twice that sum. In traveling on water the cost is 12 to 15 cents for a distance of 100 li (about 30 miles) for each person. Meals cost on an average 2½ cents. With regard to security, it must be admitted that traveling is much less dangerous in China than may be supposed. The main roads are generally safe. Attacks from robbers are much more likely to happen on less frequented byways. In districts where the population is not very numerous guards are stationed along the road to protect the caravans. This is especially the case on highways used for the mails. It is, however, advisable to travel armed, especially if one carries articles of value."

Lenz, the American cyclist, passed safely through China. It was in passing through the country of the bloodthirsty Kurds that he met his fate.—Literary Digest.

The Boston Tea Party.

In a very interesting paper in The American Monthly Magazine, written by Katharine Lewis Spencer, on the "Boston Tea Party," she tells of the sly Irishman, Captain O'Connor, who tried to capture a pocketful of the seized tea, and of his punishment. Let me add another similar tea party anecdote, as told me a few years ago by Isaac Pitman, an old time resident of Boston, then 84 years old. Mr. Pitman said his father was one of the Boston tea party, though the young Mohawk was only 18 years old at the time, and joined the patriotic band more for rollicking fun than for noble revolt against the British yoke. He saw O'Connor's coattails torn off and O'Connor badly battered and bruised, and soon detected another of the party in the act of surreptitiously filling with tea the great flap pockets of his coat. The young patriot crept up unseen and unheard behind the sneak and cautiously lifted the coattails containing the precious "China herb" and softly emptied the contents of the pockets into the sea. A few minutes later he heard the tea stealer bitterly bewailing the loss of his office and house keys, which he said "some one must have stolen." The gay young Mohawk had emptied the keys with the pilfered tea into the Boston harbor.—Alice Morse Earle in American Monthly.

The Reason Why.

It was just after their first tiff following the honeymoon, and John was trying to make it up.

"Do you know why I call you the queen of hearts?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

This wasn't what he expected her to say, but he had to go ahead.

"Why?" he asked.

"Because when I married I took the Jack," she answered.

He made no further attempt to make it up for 35 minutes.—Chicago Post.

Jorkins' Mistake.

"Did you hear how Jorkins acted when his house was on fire? The only thing he tried to save was the rag bag."

"Yes, but he thought his wife's diamonds were in the ragbag, while all the time they were safe in the ash heap."—Detroit Free Press.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

"A pound of tea at one and three,
An' a pot of raspberry jam,
Two new laid eggs, a dozen pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham."

I'll say it over all the way,
And then I'm sure I'll forget,
For I'm so [illegible] things wrong
My mother gets in a pet

"A pound of tea at one and three,
And a pot of raspberry jam,
Two new laid eggs, a dozen pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham."

There in the hay the children play,
They're having such jolly fun.
I'll go there, too, that's what I'll do,
As soon as my errands are done.

"A pound of tea at one and three,
A pot of raspberry jam,
Two new laid eggs with a dozen pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham."

There's Teddy White a flying his kite,
He thinks himself grand I do declare.
I'd like to try to fly it sky high,
Ever so much higher
Than the old church spire,
And then—and then—but there—

"A pound of three and one at tea,
A pot of new laid jam,
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pegs
And a pound of rashers of ham."

Now, here's the shop, outside I'll stop
And run through my orders again.
I haven't forgot no, nor a jot—
It shows I'm pretty cute, that's plain.

"A pound of three at one and tea,
A dozen of raspberry ham,
A pot of eggs, with a dozen pegs
And a rasher of new laid jam."
—Lewiston Journal.

Turks and Armenians.

What the Turks are doing today to the Armenians they did to the Greeks in 1821, when more than 40,000 were put to the sword in the island of Chios; to the Nestorians in 1843, when the rocks and plains were covered with "the scattered bones, bleached skulls, long locks of hair plucked from the women's heads and torn portions of the garments they had worn;" to the Syrians, when the streets of Deir-el-Kamar and Zableh "ran with human gore, in which men waded ankle deep;" to the Bulgarians, when, in 1876, according to the American consul general, Eugene Schuyler, and the English blue book, more than 16,000 were butchered in the first two or three days under the very eyes of Europe. Happy Bulgaria! She did not shed her blood in vain. But what was Bulgaria's salvation proved to be Armenia's danger. The Mohammedans, driven from Sofia, Varna and Tutschuk on the Danube, crossed the Bosporus and settled in Armenia, their swords still reeking with blood. Nor were they slow in avenging their humiliation.

Just a year after the Bulgarian atrocities came the report of the total extermination by the Mohammedans of the Armenians in Bayazid. The Moslem refugees from Europe, with the memory of their defeat burning in their veins, converted Armenia into an amphitheater of plunder and murder. "These Armenians," said the government officials to the Mohammedans, "are trying to expel you from Asia, just as the Bulgarians expelled you from Europe." It is not at all strange that the fanaticism of the Turk and Kurd, once aroused by such a fear, has become uncontrollable —Forum.

A Complete Cure.

"Yes, sir, doctor," said the callow youth as he sat down before the stern family physician, "I'm in love. It's a bad case too. I think of her all day and I dream of her all night. She's fair and lovely and all that, but she's fickle, inconsistent and changeable. Sometimes she has me walking on air, and then again I'm so blue that I wish a comet would knock the world galley west. You don't know what it is, doctor, to be wild with joy one day and mad with pain the next."

"Why don't you marry her?"

"She won't consent. I've asked her 20 times, and she just laughs at me. I can't stand it much longer, doctor."

"I'll give you something for your liver and then I'll give you a little gratuitous advice. Just you go up to the house this evening and say: 'Here, Maggie, we've had enough of this foolishness. Now play ball. Either say straight from the shoulder that you'll have me or you won't have me.' That's the way to do business, and then stand pat. 'I want to know what's what. See?'"

Next day the youth came to report.

"Well, how did it work?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, charmingly, doctor; like magic. You're a born matchmaker. You should run a matrimonial bureau, doctor. The old gentleman didn't do a thing but kick me out and serve notice on me that if I ever came again he'd cane me."

"That's all right. You're cured, and that's all I have to do with the case."—Detroit Free Press.

Great Tide Waves.

Those who see the rise and fall of the tides in our Atlantic harbors seldom think of the wonderful career of the moon raised ocean waves which cause the tidal flux and reflux. Such billows not only cross the sea, but flow from ocean into ocean, and in this way complicated movements are set going. Thus, as Mr. Vaughan Cornish has recently reminded English readers, once in every 12 hours the moon raises a tide billow in the southern Indian ocean. When this billow passes the cape of Good Hope at noon its successor is already born, and by the time the first billow has reached the Azores islands, at midnight, the second is rounding the cape, and a third has come into existence in the southern ocean. By 4 o'clock in the morning following its passage of the cape the tide billow reaches the English channel, and there the shallow water delays it so much that it does not arrive at the strait of Dover until 10 a. m. Here the narrowing channel causes the tide to rise very high and almost puts an end to the wave. In the meantime another branch of the billow runs around the western side of the British islands, rounds the north point of Scotland and moves slowly down the eastern coast of England, until it finally flows up the Thames and laps the wharfs of London.

BILIOUSNESS
A POSITIVE CURE
Dr. Kay's Renovator
Mrs O. C. Thayer of Anita, Iowa writes: "I have tried Dr Kay's Renovator for Constipation & BILIOUSNESS, and it has given the best of satisfaction." It is not a Renovator is sold by druggists at 50c and $1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Dr. E. J. Kay Medical Co. Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for FREE SAMPLE.
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No. 13, Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday ..... 5:30 m

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ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S OLD COUNTRY SOAP.
BEST and LARGEST BAR of Good Soap
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LE BRUN'S G&G CURE FOR EITHER SEX. This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed in 1 to 3 days. Small plain package, by mail, $1.00. Sold only by
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LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel's Pennyroyal Pills are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by
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Restored Manhood.
DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS.
The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex such as Nervous Prostration, Failing or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
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Centennial Celebration, August 11th and September 9th, via Pennsylvania Lines.

One fare for the round trip excursion tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, will be sold Tuesday, August 11th and September 9th, via Pennsylvania Lines for the Centennial Celebration. Returning trip must be made through to original starting point within four days, including date of sale. The arrangements for the Centennial Celebration at Cleveland have been elaborately prepared; the features are varied and typical of a century's growth of Ohio's thriving and most prosperous city on the shores of Lake Erie.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water.

You are likely to need it.

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ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going

Dr. R. E. Jones, of Gomer, was in the city last evening.

Frederick E. Jones, of Jackson, was in the city last evening.

P. A. Kahle went to Toledo this morning on legal business.

Rev. A. E. Manning was called to Clyde last night by the death of a friend.

Mrs. G. S. Kelly, of south Union street, is the guest of friends in Quincy.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, of Kansas, was a guest at the French House last night.

F. E. Jones, a coal merchant of Jackson, Ohio, is a guest at the Cambridge House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Kibby left last night for Toronto, Canada, to visit their daughter, Mrs. Smeal.

Miss Julia Avery, of Washington, D. C., is visiting her brother, I. E. Avery, 618 west High street.

Mrs. Jesse G. Knowles and son, Howard, of Delaware, are the guests of E. M. Gooding and family.

Leonard Walther and family spent yesterday at Delphos attending the picnic of Allen county Odd Fellows.

Mr. and Mrs P. J. Coolahan, who were married Tuesday, are at home to their friends at 663 north Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Quinlan, who were recently married, have begun housekeeping at 955 south Elizabeth street.

Misses Nona and Dalle Owens, of Ada, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Doyle, have returned home.

Mr. O. T. Richey, the genial salesman of the Lima Beef Co., went to Cairo to-day, to look after the company's business at that point.

W. E. Rudy, Earl Bressler, Guy Folk, Orley Clutter and Walter Morris went to Buckland this afternoon to participate in field day contests.

Mr. and Mrs O. E. Robinson and daughter Martha, of the South Side, were among those who attended the Odd Fellows picnic at Delphos, yesterday.

F. P. O'Dell and Jas. Sanders went to Buckland to-day to participate in the bicycle races.

Mr. Tamplin, of Peoria, Ill., visited his niece, Mrs. Beelman, of east Elm street, this week.

John O'Connor and sons Joseph and Bernard returned home to-day, after a two weeks trip on the great lakes of Northern Michigan.

W. G. Hiatt returned to his home in Columbus yesterday, after a visit with his brother, Chas. A. Hiatt, and wife, of Cemetery street.

Mrs. L. J. Cox, of west Kibby street, returned home last night after a visit with friends and relatives in Sandusky and Tiffin.

Saturday We Give

The large china Cup and Saucer, handsomely decorated, with 1 pound of tea

2t THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

Ice Cream and Cake.

The Ancient Order of United Workman will serve ice cream and cake in the Metheany room, just south of Watson's grocery, Saturday evening, August 29th. The public generally invited. Price 10c for both. COMMITTEE.

1t

The Lace Plate

Goes with 1 pound of tea or 1 pound of baking powder Saturday.

2t THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

Democratic Club Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Democratic Club at the Assembly room of the court house on Friday evening, August 28th, at 8 o'clock. William Klinger, Esq., will address the club on the great money question, and we cordially invite everybody to come.

All members are especially urged to be present as the committee on uniform will report.

D. H. SULLIVAN, Pres.
CHAS. H. ADKINS, Sec. 2t

School, School, School.

A large line of school shoes just opened at the Waugh Shoe Store. Also complete stock of rubber goods. "First come first served."

t&f No. 31 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Regular Sunday Train

On Lima Northern leaves Lima at 8:35 a. m. One fare round trip between all stations every Sunday. 2 2t

It Will Pay You

to look for Townsend's add on this page. 1 3t

WILL THEY GO?

Or Will They Remain in Our City?

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

In Which Our People are Deeply Interested — Neighboring Cities After the C., H. & D. Railroad Shops.

General Manager Waldo, of the C., H. & D. railroad, was in Lima yesterday, having reached this city from the north at 4:10 p. m., and with Mr. C. H. Cory, viewed the ruins of the company's shops destroyed by fire last week.

At 4:30 o'clock he met a committee of Lima's business men in Mr. Cory's office to discuss the very important question of the possibility of the C., H. & D. railroad shops being removed from Lima.

Mr. Waldo said that he was not prepared to state what the company would do with reference to the rebuilding of the shops in this city. The work that had been commenced in the upper part of the grounds, where the reservoir was formerly located, has been suspended, pending the settlement of the fire loss and the determination by the company of what its policy would be in the matter of rebuilding in Lima or elsewhere.

Every citizen of Lima hopes that the shops may not be removed from Lima, but hopes are not tangible property, and it will take something more substantial to keep them here against the tempting offers that will be made by other places that want the shops. Our property owners and business men should look the matter squarely in the face and prepare themselves to assist in offering sufficiens inducements to the C., H. & D. people to keep the shops of that system in this city.

Lima has no railroad that is more advantageous to her for either freight or passenger traffic than the C., H. & D. All of the shop men and many of the train men have their homes in Lima, and there is not a finer set of people in any city in the world than these same C., H. & D. men and their families. Should the city of Dayton, whose Board of Trade is very anxious to land these shops there—be selected by the C., H. & D. people as the place for their shops, it would cause a loss to Lima of from 500 to 600 families, which would mean a diminution of our population at one stroke of approximately 2500 people. We cannot afford that. It would be a great calamity to the town and would cause a great loss to many of the workmen should they find it necessary to leave their homes and go elsewhere to work. It would mean hundreds of empty houses which could neither be rented nor sold.

The C., H. & D. people, within the period between 1859, when the shops were built, and the present time, have secured from our people three donations, one of $10,000 when they were located here in 1859; $5,500 at a subsequent time and $15,000 again in 1880. On each of these occasions the city was bonded for the amount of the aid voted to the company. The last series of bonds yet remain unpaid. They fall due in the year 1900, having a little more than three years yet to run.

The question of the possible removal of these shops from Lima has assumed a most serious phase. Dayton is very anxious to have them, and should they be located there Lima will no longer be the end of a division, but runs will be made from Cincinnati to Dayton and from Dayton to Toledo. Under the present arrangement of running trains Lima is the end of a division, and trains run from Cincinnati to Lima for a trip, and from Lima to Toledo and return for a trip. This allows many trainmen — conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, etc.,—to make Lima their home. They, too, would remove from Lima in the event of change above contemplated, for it is essential that they be at the end of a division.

We are neither alarmists nor calamity howlers, but we wish to plainly state to our people the exact condition of affairs regarding this very important matter. It is useless to close our eyes to the unpleasant spectacle, for it cannot be shut out in that manner. The fact still remains that Lima is in danger of losing this very important factor in our prosperity, and the business men and property owners must make an effort to prevent it.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Mrs. Beelman is convalescing after three weeks serious illness.

Mrs. Belle Doyle celebrated her forty-sixth birthday anniversary this week.

F. H. Plaice has removed from 615 west High street to 534 west Kibby street.

Charles S. Pugh and Lettie Hudey were granted a marriage license this morning.

The East End base ball club defeated the Grays yesterday by a score of 17 to 15.

Bob White, of south Pine street, who works for the Lima Tea Co., was thrown from his bicycle while riding across the C., H. & D. track on Kibby street, Wednesday evening. He was considerably bruised, but escaped serious injury.

J. E. DeVoe, the South Side grocer, is quite ill at his home on Greerlawn avenue.

Mr. Wilson, the African lecturer, will lecture at St. Paul's A. M. E. church to-night.

Democratic club meeting to night at the assembly room. A good silver speech will be delivered.

General Manager Waldo, of the C., H. & D. railroad, was in the city yesterday, in conference with Mr. C. H. Cory.

Francis Hastings is seriously sick with rheumatism at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Ward, east North street.

Geo. M. Shaffer, of east Wayne street, has been laid up for the past week with a severe illness, and is still unable to attend to his business affairs.

The finance committee of the Board of Health met last evening and allowed bills which will be submitted to the city council next Monday night.

The members of the Spiritual Aid Society will hold a social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Martin, at Kibby and Pine streets, this evening.

T. J. Mullen, of west Kibby street, has completed a handsome new eight room house on south West street, and will remove his family into the first of next week.

The funeral services of Mrs. Sarah Hanrahan was held this morning at St. Rose church, Rev. J. B. Mooney officiating. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

Annie, the two-weeks-old child of Michael Fitzgerald, died yesterday morning at St. Marys, from the rupture of blood vessel. The funeral took place this afternoon from the home of Con McCauliff, on Forest avenue.

DeWitt Dutcher, who was arrested yesterday by policeman Goebel, was arraigned in Mayor's court this morning upon a charge of drunkenness. He pleaded guilty and was fined $5 and costs. He promised to settle and was released.

BASE BALL.

The Creps and Leatherman Families Play Ball at West Minster.

A game of base ball that afforded considerable merriment was played yesterday afternoon on the grounds of H. D. Creps, near West Minster, between a picked nine of the Creps family and a nine picked from the Leatherman family, all living in the east part of the county. The game was stubbornly fought, the result being in favor of the Creps team by a score of 26 to 11. Dr. A. H. Creps and A. A. Creps were the battery for the Crepses, and Frank and Thomas Leatherman were the battery for the Leathermans. William Neil officiated as umpire. The attendance was about 400. Hamilton D. Creps, of West Minster, captained the Creps team and J. L. B. Leatherman that of the Leathermans. The principal feature of the game was a triple play by players of the Creps team.

After the game was ended the Crepses gave a dinner to the Leathmans at the Hotel Anderson in West Minster.

OIL TRANSFER.

Young and Hoffman Dispose of Their Interest in the Buckland Field.

Amos Young and John Hoffman have sold their two-thirds interest in their oil leases and oil wells in the Bucaland field to F. A. Aiken and J. M. McCormick. The transfer includes eighteen producing wells and leases on 400 acres of land, all of which is situated in Auglaize county. The eighteen wells are now producing about 100 barrels of oil daily. The sum paid for the wells and leases was $15,000. M. Z Zimmerman still retains his third in the company.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING,

Ex-Gov. John P. St John Addressed an Immense Meeting at Ottawa—A Large German Meeting.

There was an immense silver meeting on the fair grounds at Ottawa yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the National party. Over three thousand people were present, a large number of whom were farmers. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, addressed them, and his convincing arguments on the money question made many votes for the white metal.

In the evening John S. Snook, who was the congressional candidate in the 5th district in 1894, spoke to an enthusiastic crowd of Germans at Glandorf. The Germans of Putnam county are a unit on the money question and will vote solidly for Bryan and silver.

One Fare Round Trip

Between all Lima Northern stations every Sunday. Train leaves Lima at 8:35 a. m., and returning arrives here at 8:00 p. m. 2 2t

Go to St. Paul

With Mart Armstrong Post. Special train via L. E. & W. R. R. leaves Lima at 6 a. m., Monday, Aug. 31st. No change of cars via this route.

71 d-3 w-1

REVENGE.

Joseph Blutcher Arrested Yesterday at Milton.

A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE.

An Ex-Brakeman on the C., H. & D. Discharged and Sought for Revenge. Clever Catch by Detective Wiles.

Joseph Blutcher, of Milton, a small station on the C., H. & D., has been arrested for attempted train wrecking.

Blutcher is an ex-brakeman for the C., H. & D., having received his discharge from the company last March. He made his last run as rear brakeman on the north-bound freight train which, while standing on an open switch at Milton, was run into by a north-bound evening passenger train, causing considerable damage and personal injury. Every circumstance connected with the affair seemed mysterious. Blutcher testified to having closed the switch after his train had taken the siding. From the investigation the officials of the road believed the rear brakeman was at fault, and immediately dispensed with his services. Since that time Blutcher has harbored a revengeful spirit toward the company, and is reported to have said at divers times that he would get even with the railroad company for discharging him.

Following his discharge three attempts have been made at Milton to wreck passenger trains. Had the attempts been successful the loss of life would have been dreadful, for the trains on which the attempts were made were filled with passengers and passed through Milton at a rapid rate. An open switch was found one evening by a night walker. At another time a stone was found wedged in a frog. The last attempt was made by placing a heavy log across the tracks. Fortunately the murderous designs were discovered in time to clear the track or give a warning. The conditions became such that trainmen dreaded to pass that place after night at a rapid speed. The officials of the road have made every effort to discover the person who would attempt such a murderous crime. Detective Wiles did some quiet but effective work. Circumstances indicated that Blutcher was the guilty person, and yesterday Mr. Wiles believed his case sufficiently strong to warrant his arrest. About one month Blutcher was arrested for malicious destruction of property at Milton, and was confined in the Toledo work house. When released yesterday he was immediately placed under arrest upon an affidavit charging him with placing obstructions on the track for the purpose of wrecking a train.

The preliminary hearing was set for this morning, but Blutcher claimed to be sick and, through his counsel, asked for a postponement of the hearing until 9 o'clock Monday morning, which was granted.

A YOUNG BOY

Suspected of Stealing a Lot of Tickets at Troy—Their Numbers Are Known.

Detective Wyles, of the C., H. & D., left on train No. 5 this afternoon for Troy to investigate a ticket robbery which occurred there last Thursday. While the agent was busy in the office some person managed to get his hands in a bunch of tickets and succeeded in stealing about thirty tickets. Twenty of them were round trip tickets good from Troy to Tippecanoe, and ten were round trip tickets from Troy to Sidney. The number of the tickets were known and the general superintendent was notified, who issued a bulletin for the conductors to carefully inspect all tickets good between Troy and Sidney and Troy and Tippecanoe. A young boy was discovered as having in his possession some railroad tickets, and special agent Wiles left this afternoon to investigate the case and make the arrest.

German Township Sunday School will hold a convention at Allentown, Saturday evening session at 7:30; Sunday morning session, 10 o'clock; also 2:30 and 7:30, afternoon and evening. Able speakers will be present at each session. Prof. C. Ackerman and R. C. Eastman will speak Sunday evening. Every lover of Sunday School work invited to be present. H.

Bauer's

New Dry Goods Store, northwest corner public square, Lima, O., will open Tuesday, Sept. 1st. Prices the lowest. 72 3t

Notice.

Meeting of Trades and Labor Council to-night at 8 o'clock.

JOHN SHOUP,
Vice President.

Persons desiring Dr. Cobb's Capsules, formerly sold by Mrs. Williams, can obtain same by calling on or addressing Mrs. H. E. Snow, No. 704 east Market street. eod tf

Saturday

We give a handsome decorated china Butter Dish with 1 pound of tea or 1 pound of baking powder.

2t THE UNION PACIFIC TEA CO.

STREET TALK.

The latest fad among bicyclists is to take a number of rubber bands of different sizes and stretch them over the bicycle frame, the first and largest from the lower part of the frame to the tubing beneath the saddle, and the second about an inch farther toward the head, and so on until the triangle is filled, smaller bands being used as the space narrows toward the head. When the machine is in motion the current of air produces from the rubber bands a musical sound not unlike that of an aeolian harp.

* * *

Night before last Alex Frankel left over the P., Ft. W. & C. for Philadelphia, Pa., and cards received by his relatives here a week ago, bearing the following invitation, explain the object of his trip to the Quaker city, and impart the intelligence that he will return a benedict:

Mr. and Mrs. L. Ellerman
request the pleasure of your company
at the marriage of their daughter
Martha
and
Alex Frankel,
Wednesday, September 2d, 1896
6 p. m.
at Wiener's, 806 North Seventh St.,
Philadelphia.
An early answer is requested.
1306 North Eighth St.

NOT SAFE.

The Wooden Bridges in the Country Are Believed to be Unsafe—The Auglaize Bridge Broken.

A bridge over the Auglaize river near West Minster broke down last Wednesday as a traction engine was passing over it. Three sections of the bridge gave way and precipitated the heavy engine into the river. The drop was only about eight feet and so did not result in much loss to the engine, which was owned by a Mr. Heffner, of Bath township.

The bridge was 151 feet long and was built thirteen years ago. It was one of the small wooden bridges known in the county as the Dobbins bridge. The bridge was rotten, and in the place when it gave way the sudden strain pulled down two other sections. So great was the downward pressure that the threads which held the burrs on the heavy iron rods were cut off as if by a knife. The wooden timbers of the bridge were decayed on the interior. In some places the outside shell was not a quarter of an inch thick. To all outward appearances the timbers were perfectly sound, but the inside was eaten out and rotten.

The bridge cannot be repaired and will have to be replaced by a new one. A bridge a short distance east of this one had lately been condemned and the engine passed around that. The commissioners state that there are a number of these wooden bridges which were built from twelve to twenty years ago, and that none of them are perfectly safe for such heavy loads as are sometimes drawn over them. When built the traction engine was not thought of. Commissioner Osman was out and examined the bridge this morning.

THE RUINS VIEWED

By Agents of the Home Insurance Company—The Loss to be Adjusted Monday.

Adam Gray, of Cincinnati, and a Mr. Foster, of Columbus, agents for the Home Insurance company, of New York, were in the city yesterday, viewing the burned car shops of the C., H. & D. About half of the insurance has already been adjusted, the company accepting the statements or reports submitted by Supt. C. H. Cory, in whom they have previously placed much confidence in adjusting losses. The agent who were here will make their report at once, and all matters relating to the insurance will be adjusted and closed up next Monday.

Free Soap.

To-morrow the Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co. will give to every lady, for the asking, a free sample cake of Dr. Raub's Cutaneous Soap, the very finest soap made for all skin affections and the complexion. Ask for a cake.

Bauer's

New Dry Goods Store, northwest corner public square, Lima, O., will open Tuesday, Sept. 1st. Prices the lowest. 72 3t

TOWNSEND PRICES ON SUPERIOR MEATS.

Lamb Stew	6c
Mutton Stew	6c
Veal Stew	6c
Beef Stew	4 and 5c
Boiling Beef, 6 pounds for	25c
Beef Roast	6 to 8c
Veal Roast	9c
Pork Roast	10c
Lamb Roast	10c
Mutton Roast	8c
Veal Chops	9c
Pork Chops	10c
Lamb Chops	12½c
Mutton Chops	10c
Round Steak	10c
Chuck Steak	4 pounds for 25c
Bacon	5½c
Salt Pork	5c
California Hams	6½c
Home Rendered Lard, 4 pounds for	25c
50 pound can Lard	5c lb

Change in price makes no change in quality. We give you 16 oz. for a pound.

GEO. W. COE.

Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 263.

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